LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL
2000
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The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS Information Bulletin

Vol. 59, No. 12 December 2000

Al Hirschfeld: Beyond Broadway

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BICENTENNIAL
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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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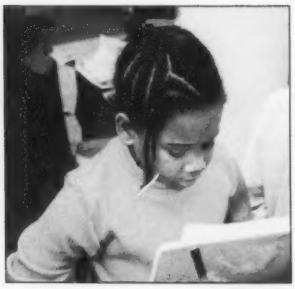

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Designer

The Voice of the Veteran

Congress Establishes Oral History Project

On Veterans' Day, the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress launched a program to collect and preserve the personal experience stories and oral histories of America's war veterans and make selections available to the public over the Internet.

The Veterans' Oral History Project encourages war veterans, their families, veterans groups, communities and students to make audio and video tapes of the memories of veterans' time in service.

On Nov. 11, the center initiated the planning phase of the project. Guidelines to assist the public in conducting local documentation will be developed by the end of the year. The Library will create a network of partnerships throughout the United States to encourage affiliated organizations, community groups and individuals to collect these recollections and firsthand accounts.

"Collecting the oral histories of American veterans is a critical task in preserving our history and an urgent need as we enter the 21st century. These histories will be an invaluable resource for future generations and will become part of the nation's vast historical record that the Library of Congress has preserved for 200 years," said Dr. Billington.

The Veterans' Oral History Project was authorized by enactment of Public Law 106-380, signed into law by President Clinton on Oct. 27. The legislation was sponsored by Rep. Ron Kind (D-Wis.) and Rep. Amo Houghton (R-N.Y.), in the House of Representatives, and Sen. Max Cleland (D-Ga.) and Sen. Charles Hagel (R-Neb.), in the Senate, and received broad bipartisan support.

More than 19 million war veterans are living in the United States today (including 3,400 from World War I and 6 million from World War II), but almost 1,500 die each day.

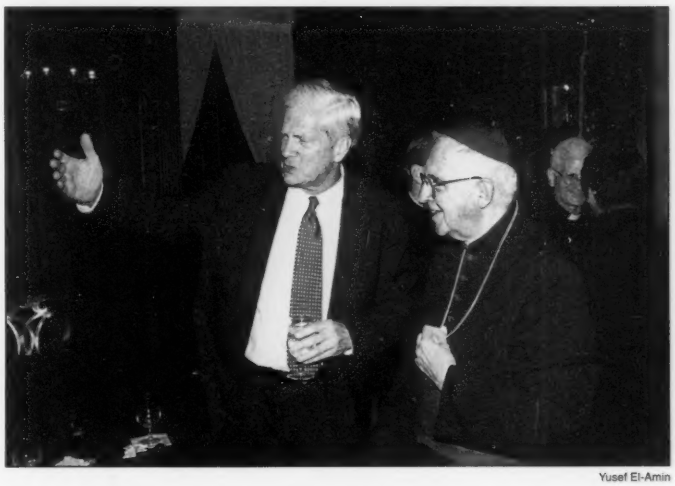
"The American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress will preserve these folk histories of our everyday war heroes from every corner of the nation and offer selections from their stories back to the American people over the Internet," said the center's director, Peggy Bulger.

The American Folklife Center was created by Congress in 1976 and placed at the Library of Congress to preserve and present American folklife through programs of research, documentation, archival preservation, reference service, live performance, exhibition, public programs and training. The center incorporates the Archive of Folk Culture, which was established in the Library in 1928 and is now one of the largest collections of ethnographic material from the United States and around the world.

The collections include the earliest field recordings made anywhere in the world (wax cylinder recordings of Passamaquoddy Indians in Maine from 1890), ex-slave narratives, folk music collected by John and Alan Lomax in the 1930s and '40s, original recordings of legends such as Woody Guthrie and Leadbelly, the work of writer Zora Neale Hurston and the documentary record of more than 1,000 community heritage events and festivals that were designated "Local Legacies" by members of Congress as part of the celebration this year of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Library of Congress.

Further information about the Veterans' Oral History Project is available at the American Folklife Center's Web site: **www.loc.gov/folklife** or at (888) 371-5848. ◆

A Visit from the Vatican and a Gift for the Library



Yusef El-Amin

The Librarian of Congress welcomed Archbishop Jorge M. Mejía, archivist and librarian of the Roman Catholic Church, to the Library during a private reception in the Librarian's Ceremonial Office in the Jefferson Building on Sept. 25. Archbishop Mejía presented the Library with a facsimile copy of *Codex Vaticanus B*, one of the famous holdings of the Bibliotheca Apostolica Vaticana (Vatican Library). At a dinner in the Jefferson Building, the archbishop and two of his colleagues from the Vatican Library were joined by ambassadors from Italy, Spain, Argentina and Brazil, several members of Congress, and members of the press. During their weeklong visit (Sept. 25 - 29), the visitors were given orientations to Preservation and Conservation, the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, the Manuscript Division, the Geography and Map Division, the Hispanic Division, the Main Reading Room, the Network Development/MARC Standards Office, the Cataloging Policy and Support Office and the National Digital Library. ◆

'Watson, Come Here...'

Alexander Graham Bell Family Visits Library

BY CHERYL MCCULLERS

Descendants of Alexander Graham Bell convened at the Library on Nov. 3 for a presentation on the Library's collection of the Bell Family Papers. The Bell Family gathering was organized by Edwin Grosvenor, Alexander Graham Bell's great-grandson, who has spent many hours working with the collections while researching his book *Alexander Graham Bell: The Life and Times of the Man Who Invented the Telephone.*

"We're very excited to have all of the collection in one place," said Mr. Grosvenor. "Going through the collection is like personal archaeology." Sharing in the excitement was Bell's granddaughter, Elsie Alexandra Carolyn Grosvenor-Myers. "I'm having a great time," she said. " I wouldn't have missed this for the world."

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb opened the program in the National Digital Library Learning Center by thanking the Bell family for allowing the Library to be custodian of the collection. "We wouldn't be able to be custodian of all of this wonderful material, if, over the Library's 200 years, we hadn't been the beneficiaries of such great and generous people."

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 3, 1847. His mother, Eliza Grace Bell, excelled at piano and painting despite being deaf. The Bell patriarch, Alexander Melville Bell, was an expert and author in the field of speech and deafness. Alexander Graham Bell emulated his father's work by inventing techniques for teaching speech to the deaf and establishing the Volta Laboratory for research in the field of deafness. His work led to his invention of the telephone, for which he was granted a patent in 1876. The Bell Telephone Co. was formed in 1877 by Bell, Thomas Sanders, Thomas Watson and Gardiner Greene Hubbard.

Hubbard, who founded the Clark School for the Deaf in Massachusetts, had employed Bell as an instructor for his daughter, Mabel, who was deaf since age 4. The relationship between teacher and student grew, and the two were married in 1877.

In addition to being a successful lawyer, Hubbard was the first president of the National Geographic Society. Established in 1888, the society's charge was to "diffuse geographic knowledge." The first issue of *National Geographic* would be published that same year. Following his death in 1897, Hubbard's widow donated his collection of prints and photographs along with a bequest to purchase additional prints to the Library of Congress.

The responsibility of heading the National Geographic Society was inherited by Alexander Graham Bell after the death of his father-in-law. In 1899, Bell appointed his son-in-law, Gilbert Hovey Grosvenor, as editor of the organization's magazine. Though Grosvenor had no editorial experience, his rearing in Turkey and early exposure to diverse cultures convinced Bell that he was the right man for the job. Under Grosvenor's leadership, the magazine was transformed from a pedantic compilation of scholarly articles to an informative magazine featuring stories and photographs depicting various cultures and locations. Grosvenor has been called the "father of photojournalism" and is credited for the addition of photographs to *National Geographic,* which attracted millions of new readers.

Larica Perry

Attending the presentation on the Bell papers were Edwin S. Grosvenor; Susan Winkler, AT&T representative; Elsie Carolyn Alexandra Grosvenor-Myers, who is Alexander Graham Bell's granddaughter; and Pat Calvin, AT&T representative.

Larica Perry

Marvin Kranz, Manuscript Division (right), shows descendants of Alexander Graham Bell valued documents in the Library's collections that were recently placed on the Library's Web site.

The Prints and Photographs Division houses the architectural design drawings for Hubbard Memorial Hall and the National Geographic Society building in Washington, D.C. Beverly Brannan, curator of photography in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division, told Bell family descendants about the significance of the Hubbard collection. Ms. Brannan, who has worked with the Hubbard, Bell and Grosvenor photographic collections for 25 years, noted that the Prints and Photographs Division has more than 30,000 photographs of the Bell imme-

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Herman Wouk Makes His Case

'Living Legend' Looks Back at a Long Career

BY CRAIG D'OOGE

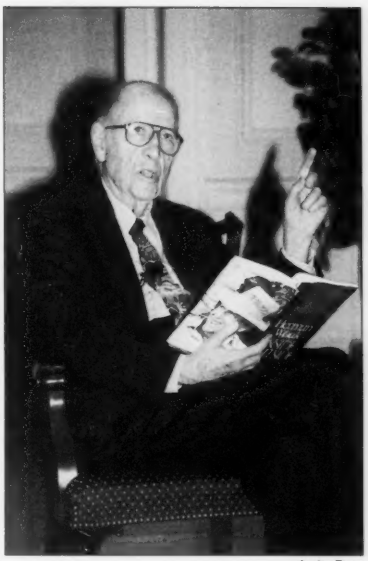
Herman Wouk walked out on the stage of the Coolidge Auditorium on the evening of Nov. 8 and sat down. On a small table next to him a line of his books stood at attention, as if waiting for inspection.

But they had to wait. First, he had a joke to tell. This was not what one would expect from a Pulitzer Prize-winning author of 11 novels, three plays and two works of nonfiction. But it was entirely in keeping with the man who wrote for radio comedian Fred Allen for five years, a fact Dr. Billington had just noted in introducing him.

The joke was an old one, a kind of humorous story that has long gone out of fashion. It concerned a man who received a slip of paper with his fortune on it when he stepped up to a coin-operated scale in the subway. (The presence of this object alone was enough to date the story). The man reads the fortune to his wife, who is standing nearby. "You are handsome, congenial, intelligent, imaginative and attractive to women," it says. His wife looks at the fortune, looks at the scale and says, "They got the weight wrong too, didn't they?"

The joke was the perfect rejoinder to Dr. Billington's formal introduction, which had traced the highlights of the 85-year old author's long and varied career. It signaled that this was to be a relaxed evening, something Mr. Wouk had characterized earlier as a "ramble through a literary life." And what a life it has been, one so filled with achievement and success that the Library named Mr. Wouk a "Living Legend" as part of its Bicentennial celebration this year.

Born in New York on May 17, 1915, to Russian-Jewish parents who had emigrated from Minsk, Mr. Wouk attended public schools in the Bronx and Columbia University, where he edited the humor magazine, wrote college musicals and obtained his B.A. degree. He wrote for Fred Allen from 1936 to 1941 and joined the Navy after Pearl Harbor. He took part in eight Pacific invasions, earning several battle stars. But he also



Larica Perry

Herman Wouk

accomplished something else. During the long months at sea, he began to write. Drawing on his experiences in radio, his first novel, *Aurora Dawn*, came out in 1947 and it was an immediate success.

At the reading, Mr. Wouk turned to the line of books to his left and drew out a copy of *Aurora Dawn*, explaining that he wrote it as a sort of homage to Mark Twain. He read a short passage and then returned the book to its place among the other nine or so others arranged next to him. The evening progressed almost like a wine tasting, as Mr. Wouk made his way through the line of books, introducing each one in turn, followed by a sampling that he read for the audience.

The next book he wrote was *City Boy* (1948), a humorous and partly autobiographic story of a Bronx boy, although he chose to read next from *Inside, Outside*, a novel that was published in 1985 with the same humorous perspective. The passage he chose concerned the misadventures of his hero, one David Goodkind, who suffers the humiliation of having to carry around a window shade as a stand-in for the Torah.

A passage from *Don't Stop the Carnival* (1965) followed, a description of a press agent's grim return to a wintry New York City after a sojourn in the Virgin Islands. A sample of *Youngblood Hawke* (1962) came next, "a long, dense, sad novel," according to Mr. Wouk, but one that helped to prepare him for what he called "the centerpiece of my literary life and the centerpiece of the evening": *Winds of War* and *War and Remembrance*. These two books, of almost unimaginable scope, had their origin in the unimaginable horrors of the Holocaust.

Mr. Wouk explained that in order to tell story of the Holocaust, he had to tell the story of World War II. He wanted to show how the "fog of war" provided a screen for the terrible actions of a "rogue nation." The scene he chose to read was set at the Battle of Midway as Pug Henry, the commander of a battle cruiser, wrestles with the personal crisis of watching his own son fly off in a dive bomber against the epic backdrop of the war in the Pacific. The style of writing is extremely visual, practically cinematic. It is easy to see why these novels were adapted for television with such great success.

A short piece of romantic comedy from *Marjorie Morningstar* provided a transition to the culmination of the evening, a reading from *The Caine Mutiny*, his Pulitzer Prize-winning novel. Mr. Wouk began writing the book in 1949, while on a reserve officer training cruise. With apologies to Humphrey Bogart, who starred in the movie version, he chose to read a passage dramatizing Captain Queeg's breakdown under cross examination. He read the words with great animation, miming the lawyer's presentation of the assault on Queeg ending with a triumphant "The defense rests!" at which point the author slammed the book shut.

The case for Mr. Wouk's status as a "Living Legend" had been established far beyond a doubt. ◆

Mr. D'Ooge is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

'Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future'

Library Hosts Symposium on National Libraries

By GAIL FINEBERG and TRACY ARCARO

Historians and directors of libraries from the United States and around the world gathered at the Library on Oct. 23-26 to discuss the history and future of national libraries during the Bicentennial symposium "National Libraries of the World: Interpreting the Past, Shaping the Future."

Participants focused on the special role that national libraries play in the preservation and development of their cultures and intellectual traditions.

Dr. Billington, Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole and Librarian Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin welcomed some 150 participants and Library of Congress staff attending the sessions. Each offered his interpretation of how the four days of discussion would, as Dr. Billington said, "reach out both internationally and back into the past to broaden and enrich all of us."

The Librarian welcomed participants, including 32 national library directors, and reminded them that the digital future would greatly affect libraries, especially national libraries. He asked participants to explore the potential of new technology to create a global library, while preserving, restoring and honoring historical collections and unique traditions. But he also warned of the dangers in creating a gap between those who have access to digital technologies and those who do not.

Dr. Boorstin stressed the impact that the Library has on libraries around the world. "Our national library sets an example for libraries of other countries," he said. He joined Dr. Billington in thanking Congress for its continuing support of the Library.

Mr. Tabb said he was pleased the international symposium occurred during the Library's Bicentennial year. He said the Bicentennial's theme, "Libraries, Creativity, Liberty," added to the meaning of the symposium, "focusing on libraries as instruments of creativity and liberty, libraries as preservers of creativity."

He added that this four-day symposium, with the first two days devoted to the history of libraries and their place in society and culture, and the second two days focused on the future of libraries, "was an opportunity to continue our long tradition of international leadership."

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Larica Perry

Lynne Brindley, who became chief executive of the British Library in July, outlines her preliminary plans; The Librarian of Congress with Roch Carrier, National Librarian of the National Library of Canada, and Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb

Mr. Cole, who organized and chaired the first two days, said, "This symposium is unique because it combines historical perspective about national libraries with immediate and future concerns. It has been designated Library History Seminar X, continuing a 50-year series established among American library historians in 1961." "It's wonderful that the Library of Congress can simultaneously host, for the first time, both a library history seminar and such a distinguished group of library historians from around the world."

In his opening remarks, Mr. Cole expressed the Library's appreciation to Deanna Marcum, president of the Council on Library and Information Resources, for a grant to help support the symposium. He also noted that the Center for the Book had prepared two background papers for the use of symposium participants: "Library History as a Field of Study: A Selective Chronology and Introduction," and "National Libraries as a Topic of Study: A Selective Chronology and Introduction."

The Oct. 23 program focused on "Library History in 2000: The State of the Art." Leading library historians from around the world spoke about changes in the field of library history and current research in their respective countries. The speakers included Huanwen Cheng, Zhongshan University, China; Boris Volodin, National Library of Russia, St. Petersburg; Peter Hoare, editor, *A History of Libraries in Britain and Ireland*; Peter Vodosek, Hochschule für Bibliothek und Informationswesen, Stuttgart, Germany; Dominique Varry, École Nationale Supérieure des Sciences de Information et des Bibliotheques, France; Keith Manley, University of London and editor, *Library History* (U.K); Donald G. Davis Jr., University of Texas at Austin and editor, *Libraries & Culture;* Magnus Torstensson, Swedish School of Library and Information Management; Edward A. Goedeken, Iowa State University; leading U. S. library historians Phyllis Dain, historian of the New York Public Library, and Wayne A. Wiegand, University of Wisconsin; William V. Jackson, associate editor, *World Libraries;* Peter McNally, McGill University, Montreal, Canada; and prominent British library historians Alistair Black, Leeds Metropolitan University and Paul Sturges, Loughborough University.

"National Library Development" was the topic on Oct. 24, which began with keynote talks from Maurice Line, editor of *Alexandria: The Journal of National & International Library and Information Issues,* and Giuseppe Vitiello, program adviser, Electronic Publishing, Books and Archives, Palais de l'Europe-Conseil d l'Europe.

Maurice Line spoke about how

Photos by Gail Fineberg, Larica Perry and Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Symposium participants included Wafa'a Al-Sane, National Library of Kuwait; Sun Beixin, National Library of China; Huanwen Chang, Zhongshan University, China; Livia Borghetti, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Italy; Joan de Beer, National Library of South Africa; and Maurice Line, national library consultant, U.K. ...

his views on national libraries have changed since his first involvement with them in 1970. He noted that since his retirement from the British Library in 1988 he has visited 40 national libraries, working for 15 of them as a consultant. A still wider knowledge has come from his editorship since 1989 of the journal *Alexandria* and his compilation, with his wife Joyce, of collections of articles about national libraries that have been published in 1979, 1988 and 1995.

"No type of library varies so much in nature, size, types of media covered, range of acquisitions, functions and services" as national libraries, he began. Mr. Line focused on the question, "What are national libraries for?" emphasizing that "digitization is the great hope and the great challenge" to national libraries that want to share their collections nationally as well as internationally. Moreover, "we can now, for the first time in history, work toward a global library in which national libraries are main components. Like it or not, we live in a globalized world, and we must fit into it."

He concluded by posing several questions for participants to ponder: What is your national library for? Whom is it intended to serve? Is it serving them? If it did not exist, would you invent it? What would a newly invented one look like? How can you move from what is, to what might be? How can you contribute to the global library?

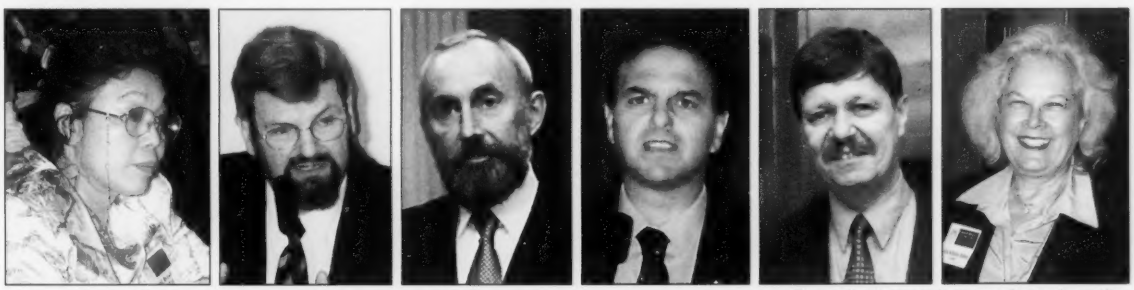
In his paper, "National Libraries in the Age of Globalization," Giussepe Vitiello argued that the new mission of national libraries will be to give "full voice to locally produced culture that, without substantial help from cultural institutions, would remain otherwise totally undiscovered. National libraries should act as clearing centers for national publications and serve as their electronic distribution center, after previous agreements made with rights owners and remuneration for authors."

Speakers during the day addressed specific topics regarding national library development. They included: Hideshige Hara, University of Library and Information Science, Tsuka, Japan; Rebecca Knuth, University of Hawaii; Hermina G.G. Anghelescu, Wayne State University; Jorgen Svane-Mikkelsen, Royal School of Library and Information Science, Copenhagen, Denmark; Gwynneth Evans, National Library of Canada; Irene Owens, University of Texas at Austin; Mary Niles Maack, University of California at Los Angeles; Sun Beixin, National Library of China; Ian Willison, University of London; Martine Poulain, Universite de Paris X, Paris, France; Kenneth E. Carpenter, Harvard University Libraries; and David McKitterick, Trinity College Library, Cambridge, England. The final session was a slide presentation, "The National Library Debate in 19th Century America," by Mr. Cole and Nancy E. Gwinn, director of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries.

Open Access

Mr. Tabb organized and chaired the final two days, Oct. 25-26, "Shaping the Future: Current and Future Issues Facing National Libraries," which included reports by participants on digital activities in their countries.

During the Oct. 25 session, William Y. Arms, a Cornell University professor of computer science and consultant to the Library of Congress, with a background in applied computing, mathematics and operational research, discussed "Open Access to Digital Libraries: Must Research Libraries be Expensive?" His answer: no.



Photos by Gail Fineberg, Larica Perry and Charlynn Spencer Pyne

...Shahar Banun Jaafar, National Library of Malaysia; Erland Kolding-Nielson, Royal Library of Denmark; Bendik Rugaas, National Library of Norway; Giuseppe Vitiello, Palais de l'Europe-Conseil de l'Europe; Boris Volodin, National Library of Russia; Celia Ribeiro Zaher, National Library of Brazil.

Mr. Arms said Cornell, for example, spends about one-fourth of its budget for libraries, one-fourth for buildings and facilities and one-half for staff. Open access to reliable, authoritative information available on the Internet "will drive these costs down," he predicted.

To reduce their budgets, he said, research institutions will have to substitute free or low-cost open-access materials for traditional library formats and rely on powerful, computer-driven, Internet search engines instead of labor-intensive cataloging, indexing and abstracting to access information. "The key word is substitution," he said.

Digital resources can be used in place of some traditional formats, he said. For example, he suggested that Amazon.com can replace *Books in Print* (Bowker's online subscription service) as a digital guide to published titles. The Los Alamos National Laboratory's open e-print archives can be substituted for traditional journal articles.

"There are lots of low-cost materials available on the Internet," he said. For more than a year Mr. Arms said he has not used the indexing and abstracting service to which he used to subscribe, but he relies instead on an Internet search engine to sift through more than 1.2 billion Web sites to find the latest, best science information that researchers are making freely available.

Automated digital libraries can save research institutions the cost of new construction to house materials in traditional formats. "A computer can replace a building," Mr. Arms said.

A research library no longer will have to own an item to access it or make it available. Because digital surrogates can be housed anywhere on a server and accessed from any computer, libraries will not have to duplicate resources, Mr. Arms said.

The question of computers replacing humans is more complex. "Computers cannot replace human intelligence," he said. For example, he said, computers cannot apply complex *Anglo American Cataloguing Rules*, 2nd Ed. (*AACR2*).

But, he argued, "brute force computing—simple algorithms plus immense computing power—may outperform human intelligence," as demonstrated by the ability of Internet search engines.

Mr. Arms believes such computer power will render obsolete "federation rules"—the protocols and standards (such as *AACR2* and MARC that govern cataloging and bibliographic record access and exchange) and online service and use agreements "so complex few agree to them or follow them."

Just as the Model T brought the automobile to the masses, so automated digital libraries are providing lots of good information that people did not have in the past, and they will bring quality information to people in the future, he concluded.

Larica Perry

Larica Perry

The Librarian of Congress with Willy Vanderpijpen, deputy director of Royal Library of Belgium, and Winston Tabb; Dr. Billington, Ian Willison of the University of London and John Cole, director of the Center for the Book

Library of Congress Internet Archives

Cassy Ammen, a Library reference specialist assigned to a Library project of the Digital Futures Group, on Oct. 25 described a pilot effort to capture open-access, born-digital materials, place the sites on a closed server, study their content and structure and provide access.

Guided by selection criteria to keep a narrow, manageable focus and to choose material that will be important to Americans in the future, the Web Preservation Project Team chose political Web sites from a broad spectrum of federal, state and local election campaigns. Working with a subcontractor, the team identified more than 150 Web sites related to millennium-year elections. Political science subject specialists at the Library reviewed the team's 150 selections to ensure they reflect all views.

The Internet Archive, a not-for-profit foundation in San Francisco that began in 1996 to capture and archive "snapshots" of all accessible sites on the World Wide Web, agreed this year to harvest political Web sites for the Library. Since September, Ms. Ammen said, the test site has accumulated between 30 and 50 gigabytes of data—an amount that is expected to grow to more than 400 gigabytes by January 2001.

Ms. Ammen said the technical problems of capturing and containing World Wide Web sites are "enormous." Her team is describing problems and errors that occur in capturing sites that include not only digital text but also static and moving images, sound and interactive links to other sites.

The team is working cooperatively with the Online Computer Library Center to catalog and create records for the test sites. Each record for one site will receive full MARC cataloging, including a Library classification number, links to the site's current URL and to the Web archive and subject headings. Holdings information will reflect the dates of capture of each test web site. The team will decide whether to catalog the political Web sites separately or as one collection.

The team has other metadata questions to answer, as well as preservation issues to tackle. "The team has not even begun to talk about preservation," she said.

"We know we need help from our colleagues around the world. No one agency can keep all this information," Ms. Ammen said, emphasizing that today's information is tomorrow's historical record and must be captured before it is lost.

Cultural Exchange

Throughout the last day, on Oct. 26, visiting librarians from around the world described digital projects they have under way or would like to begin, and many talked about materials of

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Personal and Family Treasures

Fifth Annual Preservation Awareness Workshop Held

BY CAROLE ZIMMERMAN

The Library's Preservation Directorate and the Center for the Book sponsored the fifth annual Preservation Awareness Workshop on Oct. 19.

"The purpose of this annual event," said Mark Roosa, director for Preservation, "is to share useful information with the public about how to best care for their personal treasures."

Attendees included a wide range of people, from professional librarians and genealogists to "family archivists," all sharing the common need of learning how to care for items of importance. Appropriately, the activities took place in recently restored rooms of the Jefferson Building.

The workshop offered demonstrations of conservation techniques such as gold tooling on leather and hand book sewing. Also featured was a display from the Preservation Research and Testing Division showing the development of a new accelerated aging test for paper. The greatest emphasis, however, was on preservation and preventive conservation, as reflected by the many tables with staff discussing displays on the proper care, handling and environment for books, prints, paper, photographs, audiovisual materials and sound recordings. Staff were also on hand to explain emergency preparedness, matting and framing of pictures and the use of photocopiers not harmful to books.

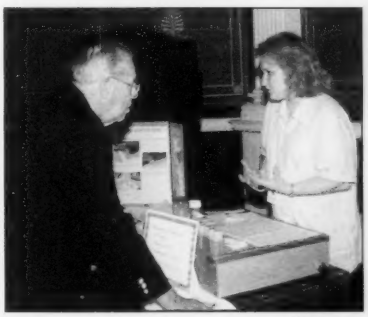
New to the workshop this year and of considerable interest to attendees was the table on environment. Using a computer tool called a "preservation calculator," developed by the Image Permanence Institute, one could enter the RH (relative humidity) and temperature of a room and see the potential for mold growth and aging of organic material such as paper. The instrument allowed the user to manipulate these factors to observe how even minute changes could significantly affect the life span of an item. Also popular with attendees was the information provided on caring for photographs. The most frequent recommendations given were to use nonadhesive albums such as those with polyethylene pockets and to identify family members in photographs.

A repeat attraction was the appearance of Allan Stypeck and Mike Cuthbert, hosts of the popular public radio program "The Book Guys," who provided free appraisals of books, photographs, prints and other materials. Conservators from the American Institute for Conservation were available to assess the condition of books, papers, photographs and other items and offer conservation options and storage advice. Manufacturers and distributors of preservation supplies displayed materials available to the nonprofessional. Throughout the day the film "Into the Future," which examines preservation in the electronic age, was available for viewing.

The Coolidge Auditorium was the site of continuous lectures on caring for books, paper collections, photographs, records and tapes, and home movies and videos. Members of the audience were given the opportunity for questions and answers.

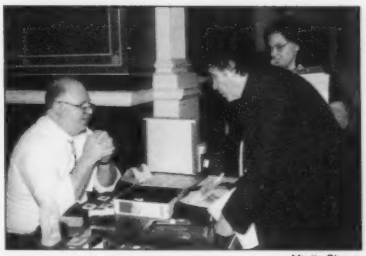
With each annual workshop, the Preservation Directorate and the Center for the Book strive to reach out to new interest groups in their continual effort to provide preservation information. This year's workshop once again proved to be a successful means of achieving this goal. ◆

Ms. Zimmerman is a librarian in the Preservation Directorate.



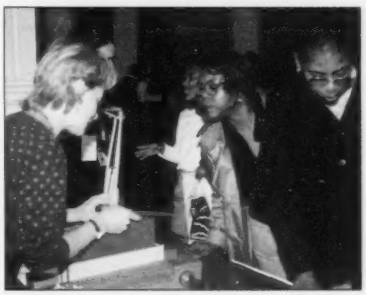
Marita Clance

Conservator Terry Boone (above) answers questions on the care of photographs; conservator Ann Seibert (right) discusses care, handling and storage of paper-based materials.



Marita Clance

Audio expert Larry Miller discusses the care, handling and storage of sound recordings.



Marita Clance

Conservator Mary Wootton demonstrates gold tooling.

Marita Clance

Conservator Lage Carlson explains the proper care of books.

'To Preserve and Protect'

Library Hosts Security and Conservation Event

BY YVONNE FRENCH

Citing declining preservation budgets, librarians, archivists and museum curators concluded after a symposium at the Library that they must collaborate to save the world's cultural heritage for future generations.

Dr. Billington opened the Oct. 30-31 conference, "To Preserve and Protect: The Strategic Stewardship of Cultural Resources," which was one of several symposia marking the Library's Bicentennial.

He called for national and international collaboration, especially for "born digital" material, those items whose first, perhaps only, form is electronic. "Our individual collections are distinct and unique. But the responsibility for preserving the human heritage is a shared one. ... We must preserve that which has been given us from the past and pass it on to our children and to humanity," he said.

Participants echoed his call as they met in group sessions following a series of panels and plenary sessions during the conference, held by the Library of Congress in affiliation with the Association of Research Libraries and the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC).

Those attending came from across the United States and as far away as Malaysia, Brazil, Jamaica and Canada. In addition to library, archives and museum directors, the 231 participants included preservation officers and security officers, the people most intimately involved with securing collections against the dual threats of theft and deterioration.

Shirley Baker, president of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), noted that "computer files are one of the newest and most challenging forms of media to preserve." ARL represents 122 major research libraries in North America, with combined budgets of $2.5 billion; however, ARL studies have noted a decline in preservation funding, including for staff, conservation treatments and microfilming. Preservation is one of ARL's designated priorities this year.

Winston Tabb, the Library's associate librarian for Library Services, said the goal of the conference was to precipitate action. Following the nine plenary and panel sessions, participants broke into 13 brainstorming groups to discuss challenges and envision new cooperative initiatives.

Yvonne French

Beatriz Haspo, a preventive conservation intern and fellow from Lampadia/Vitae Foundation of Brazil, demonstrates a clamshell-style book housing for Harvard Librarian Nancy Cline.

A lack of funding poses the greatest challenge to preservationists, the brainstorming groups concluded. In a panel session on budgets, Deanna Marcum, president of the Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR), said preservation budgets are imperiled. During the 1980s and early 1990s, as research libraries developed preservation programs, several organizations advocated preservation, particularly of brittle books, and the government and the private sector responded, she said. "That support peaked in the 1990s and is now in decline. ... We need to do something dramatic," she said.

In their breakout sessions, the participants also cited as challenges the lack of a coordinated national effort, the need for a strategic plan and the need for greater visibility. In a panel session on preservation strategies, Harvard Preservation Librarian Jan Merrill-Oldham said: "We must do more to stimulate public interest in the preservation of cultural resources. "We must ... make the case to the federal and state governments and to private funding agencies for preservation of the record of human achievement in the arts, sciences and professions. ... Intimate connections to the achievements of the past are part of what being human is all about."

The collaborative initiatives that the participants called for most consistently were these: more meetings to organize around common needs, shared storage facilities and treatment registries and the clarification of copyright laws pertaining to digital preservation.

In a plenary session on electronic security and preservation, Clifford Lynch, the executive director of the Coalition for Networked Information, said the behavior of copying and migration to newer technologies is not currently supported in the schema of "first sale," which holds that "once you get an item, you control it. ... This is coming unglued in the world of digital information," said Mr. Lynch, because so much of what is produced digitally are not "fixed, bounded editions," but quickly evolving Web sites, often experiential in nature, or based on dynamic databases, such as the online auction site Ebay, he said.

Mr. Lynch said that the Library should work with Congress to rework intellectual property restraints on copying and migration to allow preservation for archival purposes. Already, the scholarly community is organizing to provide continual access to, for example, journal articles and digital university press imprints. They have the support of university publishers and the "economic lever of research libraries," who will purchase their digital compilations.

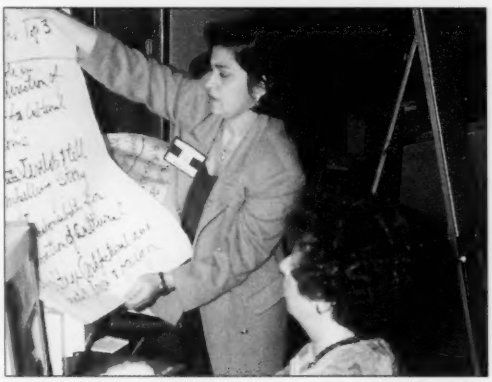
But libraries do not have similar leverage in the consumer world, he said. "They can't even get the attention of people," Mr. Lynch said, noting that despite this, the Library has a "unique role" because it is home to the Copyright Office. Mr. Lynch urged the Library not to frame issues in narrowly legal or technical terms, but to "explain why it is important to maintain the cultural heritage in a digital world" and to "think about digital content in terms of broad, social issues" because what is being lost daily is the "raw material for future scholarship, just as newspapers are fodder for not only "historians, but economists, social scientists and demographers." To do so, Mr. Lynch said, "we need active participation from rights holders in order to preserve material," and "archiving needs to be built into creation."

Mr. Tabb said at the end of the conference that the Library plans to ask Congress early next session to amend the copyright law to clarify the Library's authority to copy freely accessible Web material "much as the current copyright law gives the Library the authority to tape news broadcasts without infringing the network's copyrights."

As the conference unfolded, speakers shared many interesting anecdotes about security. For example, police told of big heists, and a museum director described how artists predict decay.

Criminal Investigation Division Supervisor Richard Mederos of the Harvard University Police Department described how important it is for library, preservation and law enforcement personnel to combine forces. Working from an anonymous tip that a suspect was about to leave the country, Mr. Mederos apprehended José Torres-Carbonnel, who had removed Islamic art and architecture books from the Fine Arts and Widener libraries to his apartment 1,000 feet away, where he razored out thousands of plates and sent them to a dealer in Granada, Spain. Working with librarians and the preservation staff, Mr. Mederos retrieved 2,000 pieces of stolen material worth more than $750,000. Mr. Torres-Carbonnel was indicted on 16 counts, served his time and is now awaiting deportation, Mr. Mederos said.

Whitney Museum Director Maxwell Anderson called artists the "antennae of the race" and described his experience of opening an experiential art book, purposely made to look tattered and burned. Inside he found a computer disk. Placing it in his computer, he began to read the text, only to watch it disappear before his eyes. Artists are increasingly creating this kind of "experiential, evanescent" art on or out of ephemeral material and "have no interest in preservation," he said.



Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Ms. Haspo holds up the top three collaborative initiatives suggested at the symposium.

Thus it falls to the keepers, such as libraries, archives, museums and historical societies, to preserve and protect what Dr. Billington called the "extraordinary variegated creativity" of the human race.

In her presentation, Ms. Marcum proposed a report that would quantify and qualify the decline in funds reported by preservation officers in ARL member libraries. She also said digital technology presents new options. "Once a book is digitized and with proper maintenance made available electronically, does every library have to preserve its copy or should there be a national library to deposit one archival copy that will be preserved?"

Mr. Tabb in closing remarks suggested that the Library work with CLIR and ARL on a "Joint Study on the State of Preservation Programs in American Libraries." He also suggested a framework for a concerted national preservation and access program. "Could we choose a few subjects [or] disciplines, divide them among several libraries and have each take responsibility for permanent retention of the appropriate artifacts – properly deacidified and permanently stored at 50 degrees Fahrenheit and 35 percent relative humidity, documented in an internationally accessible database, and to the extent copyright or licenses permit, made accessible via the Internet for wide use?"

Mr. Tabb also said he feared some would think the nexus between security and preservation was a "shotgun marriage," but was heartened to hear speakers refer to the bond as if it were a natural one. Harvard Librarian Nancy Cline said that it is "usually easy to have a gulf between preservation and security as they compete for budgets, respect and administrative commitment." However, she described them as "inseparable" in her talk, "Stewardship: The Janus Factor." She prefaced her remarks by reminding the audience that Janus was a god in Roman mythology who had two faces, back and front, was guardian of doors and gates and presided over beginnings. Ms. Cline's remarks came in the plenary session, "Cultural Heritage at Risk: Today's Stewardship Challenge," moderated by Debra McKern, acting chief of the Library of Congress's Prints and Photographs Division.

Also speaking in this session was Folger Shakespeare Library Director Werner Gundersheimer, who cautioned against "too headlong of a leap into innovation." He said that librarians erroneously viewed microfilm as the "penicillin of the library world" and that we need to watch out for this with newer media. He described how the Folger Library's sizable microfilm collection developed vinegar syndrome in 1994, and how staff moved it to cold storage and made duplicate reels to combat the problem of deteriorating acetate.

"We are on the cusp of a new set of preservation techniques, and research

librarians ought to be more cautious about wholesale adoption of techniques than in the past. Innovators in the field [of digitization] will also be the first to experience risks."

Janus was an apt metaphor for the conference, which could be the beginning of a concerted collaborative effort, Mark Roosa, the Library's director of Preservation, said. "It was intentional that we focus discussion in the final session around the notion of cooperation, this with the understanding that partnerships between preservation and security programs within institutions are just taking shape and that building opportunities for future cross-organizational cooperation is an essential ingredient for constructing a strong infrastructure to protect cultural assets in all types of institutions," he said.

In fact, the unifying theme of four concurrent sessions during the conference was "Mobilizing for the Future: Strategies, Priorities and Expectations for Preservation and Security."

One of the sessions, "As Strong as Its Weakest Link: Developing Strategies for a Security Program," explored the components of institutional security programs, including minimum requirements. Three panelists described unique experiences in developing library security, but they agreed that there is a need for increasing and developing security.

Moderator Laura A. Price explained how KPMG (an international network of professional service firms of which she is a partner in the Washington office) measured the effectiveness of security control improvements within the Library. Laurie Sowd, operations director of Art Collections and Botanical Gardens at the Huntington Library, said the essential ingredients for a successful security program are people, technical systems and policies and procedures, adding that a critical component is effective training to alleviate staff boredom and ineffectiveness.

Steven Herman, chief of the Library's Collections Management Division, explained how the Library has expanded basic security measures, which now include inventory control, preservation techniques and physical security.

Charles Lowry, dean of libraries at the University of Maryland in College Park, explained how the university has tightened some security measures and eliminated those that were ineffective.

The improvement of security and preservation measures was discussed in "The Silver Lining: Coping with Theft, Vandalism, Deterioration and Bad Press." Panelists described how bad experiences can be a catalyst for improvement. Mohamed Mekkawi, Howard University's director of libraries, moderated the panel. Jean W. Ashton, director of the Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Columbia University, recounted her experience with the 1994 theft of codices, early printed books, presidential letters, medieval documents, business papers and maps worth $1.3 million from Columbia University's library. Lynne Chaffinch, art theft program manager for the FBI, defined what qualifies art theft as a federal crime. Both Jean Ashton and Lynne Chaffinch recommend that appraisals and inventories be kept current for purposes of identification and recovery of stolen materials. Camila Alire, dean of University Libraries at Colorado State University in Fort Collins, emphasized the importance of clear communications with the media and public when natural disasters and other emergencies occur. Ms. Alire in 1997 awoke to the call that librarians fear above all things, including fire: millions of gallons of water had submerged the Library's collections. In "Library Disaster Planning and Recovery Handbook" Ms. Alire and the Morgan Library staff document their institution's method of response to a natural disaster.

In "Building the Budget: Meeting Major Funding Demands for Preservation and Security and Successfully Promoting Your Program," Nancy Gwinn, director of the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, and Jim Neal, dean of university libraries at Johns Hopkins University, said respectively that traditional bench conservation and digital archiving are funding magnets. Ms. Gwinn described how the Smithsonian's Book Conservation Laboratory attracts funders because of the emotional appeal of the books themselves.

Mr. Neal described how the Digital Knowledge Center at Hopkins, a national demonstration project for digitization and archiving for preservation purposes, has been a magnet for funding from both national organizations and individuals interested in digital preservation. The panel included Ms. Marcum and was moderated by Cornell University Librarian Sarah E. Thomas.

"The Big Picture: Preservation Strategies in Context" proposed models for determining preservation priorities while questioning current preservation views. Jeffrey Field of the National Endowment for Humanities (NEH); Doris Hamburg, head of Preventive Conservation at the Library of Congress; and Ms. Merrill-Oldham focused on developing a comprehensive preservation plan. The session was moderated by Preservation Officer Wesley L. Boomgaarden of Ohio State University.

Mr. Field noted that the need for a national preservation plan was recognized in the 1960s, but implementation was hampered by administrative, technical and fiscal requirements. In 1985 NEH established its Office of Preservation, which attacked the problem through preservation microfilming grants for brittle books; the Library's U.S. Newspaper Program; the preservation of individual archival and special collections; training programs; and field service offices, among others.

Ms. Hamburg described how the Library established a framework encompassing physical security, preservation, bibliographic control, inventory control and digital security for preserving its cultural assets. The Library developed its "metals" standards to prioritize its holdings, using a range of values from platinum for the most valuable irreplaceable items to copper for items intended for distribution through the gift and exchange program. Once the standards were set, the Library then developed control measures and a system for reporting progress.

The second day of the conference opened with the plenary session, "Electronic Information and Digitization: Preservation and Security Challenges." The panel was moderated by Sylvia Piggott, deputy division chief of the Information Services Department at the Joint World Bank-International Monetary Fund Library, and included presentations by Mr. Lynch, Mr. Anderson and Carl Fleischhauer, technical coordinator for the National Digital Library Program at the Library. He described how reformatting programs make cyber objects that reproduce physical items.

"At the Library of Congress, the general strategy for digital reformatting has been to produce "migratable" content, that is, reproductions of the originals and an object structure designed to permit migration. These reproductions are structured to provide a *representation* of the original item that is as good

as or better than conventional reformatted copies," such as a microfilm representation of a book or an audiotape of a wax cylinder. "In no case are these reproductions intended to emulate the complete look and feel or behavior of the original items. But there is an opportunity to add value of a different sort, as in the case of rendering the text in searchable form."

The final plenary sessions on each day focused on nuts-and-bolts issues including measurements of theft, mutilation and deterioration, and using the newest methods and equipment in physical and collections security.

"Understanding Success: Measuring Effectiveness of Preservation and Security Programs," moderated by Mr. Roosa, included presentations by Nancy Davenport, Library of Congress director of Acquisitions; Statistics Research Professor Frank Ponti of George Washington University; and James Reilly of the Image Permanence Institute at the Rochester Institute of Technology.

Mr. Reilly described a collaborative project he is doing with Ms. Hamburg in the Rare Book and Manuscript Division storage areas at the Library to double or triple life expectancy of materials and save money by optimizing the existing HVAC system.

Mr. Ponti touted multistage sampling as a tool to generate reasonable numbers for rates of occurrence of theft, mutilation and deterioration. He described how institutions can save money by using such sampling techniques. "The key to success is continued measurement. It is a form of continuous process improvement," he said.

Ms. Davenport suggested a "mosaic" approach for determining loss rates before doing a complete inventory of holdings. "Look at existing data. Listen to anecdotal data. Are your librarians saying they have to straighten the same shelf over and over? Use institutional knowledge. Which classes circulate the most? Look at the largest and smallest classes, the newest or oldest. When sampling, work with an expert statistician and know where you want to end up. Do you want to be sure to a 99 percent confidence level" that collection items will not disappear so you can make justifications to donors and funders? Like Ms. Davenport, several presenters framed their questions similarly to be helpful to their colleagues (see box, right).

In "People, Buildings and Collections: Innovations in Security and Preservation," moderated by Rare Book Division Chief Mark Dimunation, panelists Kenneth Lopez, Abby Smith and James Williams II discussed how much security and preservation is too much in an era of open access.

Mr. Lopez, the Library's security director, described the Library's strategy and integrated, collaborative approach to protecting people, buildings and collections.

CLIR Program Director Abby Smith predicted that libraries will become cultural depots for books whose artifactual value accretes because of a unique binding or notations in the margin by a prominent person. She urged librarians and archivists to "get out of the book business and get into the information delivery business," preferably by collaborating with scholars to "support research past, present and future." Said Ms. Smith: "Hold the mirror up to scholars to see what they're actually studying and let that give guidance on what to preserve."

Mr. Williams said it was a lot easier to agree on the need for preservation than to settle on a national strategy to preserve and protect the cultural resources of the nation and the world. He pointed out that best practices must provide for a reasonable level of stewardship and protection, while also offering the most reasonable level of access to our nation's cultural resources. Mr. Williams posited that a searchable field in catalog records could be used to describe preservation information, whereupon Ms. McKern reported that such a field is being considered by the Library, ARL and a private vendor. "This," she said, "could inform a national strategy." Mr. Williams also suggested involving both antiquarian and new book sellers in collaborative efforts.

Concluded Mr. Tabb: "If we are going to measure up to the challenges we have focused on in the past two days, we are going to have to collaborate with all sorts of partners."

The videotaped proceedings of the conference will be made available in 2001 on the Library's Web site and the papers will be published subsequently. ◆

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office. Jane Caulton, a writer-editor at the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, also contributed to this report, as did Tracy Arcaro and Cheryl McCullers, on detail to the Public Affairs Office.

Librarians Raise Collegial Questions

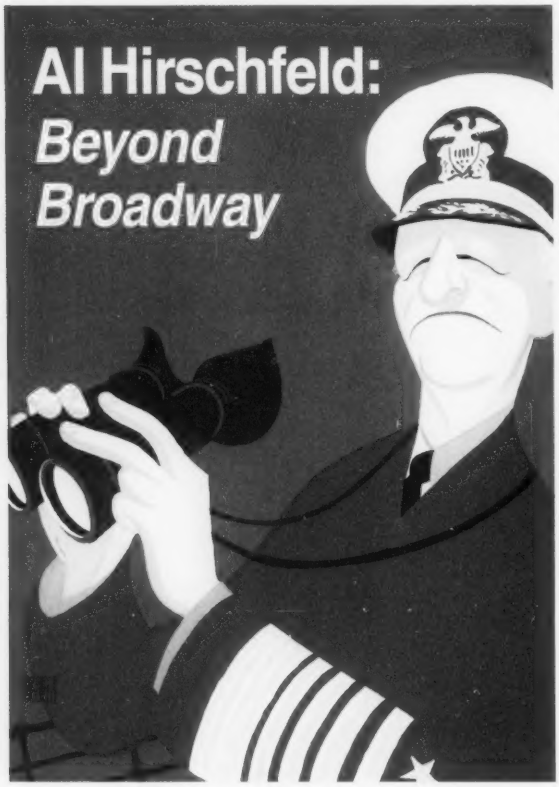
In two presentations, speakers raised questions and provided checklists that should be considered by librarians, archivists, museum curators and historical society representatives for preservation and security of both analog and electronic media.

- Can most of us say we know our role in the stewardship of cultural heritage?
- Is it at the top of the list of your administrative or managerial responsibilities?
- Do others acknowledge this role?
- Where do preservation and security fit in to your strategic vision for your institution?
- Do you know the value of the collections and facilities within your purview?
- Do your staff know?
- Do you know the most valuable items or parts of your collections?
- If an emergency forced you to abandon the majority of your collections, is it clear which ones would be saved?
- Do you have an idea of what you would spend to restore or recover items?
- Do your budgetary commitments for the care of these collections match your internal institutional expectations (such as saving money on security) and the expectations of donors, scholars or the broader public?

—Nancy Cline, Harvard Librarian

- Are the physical security of buildings, hardware and cabling assured?
- Are firewalls and routers to control network traffic installed and integrated?
- Are users authenticated and is their access authorized to appropriate zones within the institution's systems?
- Are the integrity of systems and data protected against corruption caused by accident, errors or infiltration caused by unauthorized persons?
- Is data integrity monitored?
- Is network traffic monitored?
- Are systems and data backed up and are disaster recovery plans established?
- Are guidelines developed and individual users trained?

—Carl Fleischhauer, technical coordinator, National Digital Library Program, Library of Congress



Exhibition of Work by Famed Graphic Artist Opens

BY DAVID LEOPOLD

We all know Al Hirschfeld, or at least think we do. For more than eight decades his drawings have seduced us with their apparent simplicity, tickled us with their wit and revealed the essence of personalities in a way no biography can. His work has been ubiquitous, appearing in virtually every major publication (and many minor ones), as well as on book and record covers, posters and, today, the Internet. Yet it may not be as easy to recognize how personal the work is and how different it is from that of his contemporaries or those who have chosen to emulate him.

Mr. Hirschfeld's work represents an uncommon synthesis of the emerging vogue of caricature as a form of experimental portraiture, the evolution of advertising and illustration and the personal journey of the artist. His art has passed through the crucible of modern design of the 1920s, which was relentlessly urban and decidedly energetic, but is not the consequence of some passing fad or the limitations of his abilities. Rather it is a sustained consolidation of Mr. Hirschfeld's own eclectic experience.

The name Hirschfeld is synonymous with the American theater and for good reason. His drawings of the players and productions have long graced the pages of New York newspapers, especially *The New York Times*, with which he has a 72 two-year relationship. They also have appeared on playbills, posters and advertisements. For this work he has been celebrated around the world, earned two Tony awards for lifetime achievement in the theater, and his name made a verb of recognition. To be "Hirschfelded" is a sign that one has arrived. This exhibition takes Mr. Hirschfeld out of the theater for the most part, revealing a relatively unknown side of this American master. Surprisingly, the "Rosetta Stone" of Hirschfeld's work is not found in his theatrical drawings, but in his drawings for films, his paintings and early prints. It is by examining these that one can see the evolution of his celebrated line, maturing from the traditional to the transcendent.

The simplicity of Mr. Hirschfeld's work is often confused—at least by the casual observer—with simpleness. Where others rely on complicated pictorial detail, his drawings have a self-evident air, as if every line could be in no other place. While eliminating, indeed purifying, the detail of his pictures, he also enriches and intensifies the viewing experience by communicating volumes in a single stroke. Refuting Baudelaire's contention that "a portrait is a model complicated by an artist," Mr. Hirschfeld simplifies a model for a portrait. He gleans the salient characteristics of his subject and transforms the ordinary aspects of an individual into an iconic summary of his or her life or a character's life. Character is the essence of what Mr. Hirschfeld captures in his drawings, providing, in the words of Wendy Wick Reaves, curator of prints and drawings at the National Portrait Gallery, "an epigrammatic portrait."

Considering that he drew from an early age, Mr. Hirschfeld's transformation into a truly modern artist was slow. Born in St. Louis in 1903, he was tutored by a local painter, who encouraged his family to move to New York so that the young artist could pursue his talent. In 1914 the Hirschfelds arrived in New York, where Al Hirschfeld attended the National Academy of Design. There he learned "things that can be taught: anatomy and perspective," as he says—the rules for which he would soon break.

Mr. Hirschfeld's practical education began in the publicity departments of film studios, where he made his first drawings for reproduction at Goldwyn Pictures in 1920. These drawings, much like his 1924 portrait of actress Marjorie Daw, are modest representational works influenced by, in the words of the artist, the "eye, ear, nose and throat" drawings of Charles Dana Gibson. At 18, Al Hirschfeld was made art director of Selznick Pictures, supplying a variety of artwork for the small studio with the big advertising budget, all while tak-

A portrait of Adm. Chester Nimitz (ca. 1942-46) done in the artist's recognizable style; *Marjorie Daw*, ca. 1923, drawn at the beginning of his career.

ing night classes at the Art Student's League. His personal style began to blossom after his introduction to Miguel Covarrubias. Mr. Hirschfeld took a studio with the Covarrubiases in 1924, and was bitten by the bug of caricature that Covarrubias had brought from his native Mexico. "There was something about Miguel's background that made him a natural graphic artist," recalls Mr. Hirschfeld, "and a lot of that rolled onto me."

Mr. Hirschfeld's style evolved dramatically during the first half of the 20th century (clockwise from top left): *Fez (6 Men)*, ca. 1926; *Art and Industry*, ca. 1931; *Bali*, ca. 1932; *Harlem Family Group*, ca. 1941, shows his familiar single-line style.

Films provided Mr. Hirschfeld with a steady stream of subjects, and when he discovered his own graphic sense, their larger-than-life personalities were a natural fit for his pen. He worked for many of the film studios located in New York at the time and established a reputation for his film art even before his first theatrical drawing was published. In fact, Mr. Hirschfeld's first published caricature was for a Warner Brothers film in April 1925; his first theatrical drawing appeared in December 1926.

In October 1925 he made his way to Paris, as he put it, "to get rid of the commercial side of my art," working hard on traditional portraits and landscapes over the next several years. Fleeing the cold of his first Parisian winter to North Africa in 1926, Mr. Hirschfeld was exposed to the bright light and dark shadows of the East, which would soon change his life. Subsequent experimental etchings—a medium Mr. Hirschfeld learned from Eugene Fitsch at the Art Students League and briefly dabbled with in 1926 and 1927—document his budding attraction to images created exclusively through line. Another surviving etching from this period, bearing stylish, summarized caricatures of Charlie Chaplin, John Barrymore, Eddie Cantor and others, offers an early glimpse at the artist's relentless, lifelong quest to capture the essentials of character and movement through line.

In late 1926, by chance, Mr. Hirschfeld's first theatrical drawing was published in the *New York Herald Tribune*. Regular assignments soon followed from the *Herald Tribune*, *The New York Times* and the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*. Artistically, he was in good company, as New York City's 14 daily newspapers were filled at the time with drawings by noted contemporary artists such as John Sloan, Boardman Robinson and Alexander Calder, who, like him, supported themselves with commissions for graphic illustrations.

Following the lead of many American artists and creators, in the summer of 1928 Mr. Hirschfeld spent six months in Russia. "I was very interested in the whole of the Soviet Union, and in communism at the time, which I thought was the salvation of the world then. Nothing happened in the time that I was there to disillusion me, actually." As a *New York Herald Tribune* correspondent, he interviewed the heads of the Russian theaters and the film industries, then at their zenith. He planned to publish a lavishly illustrated book when he returned, but his publisher lost the sole manuscript, including the book's illustrations. The only works to survive were a handful of drawings he had sent to the newspaper to accompany short articles, including a dynamic portrait of Boris Youjanin, director of the Blue Blouse theater troupe, surrounded by actors from the group.

In 1931 Mr. Hirschfeld continued his world travels, sailing for Tahiti to live and paint. Soon, however, he ventured to Bali at the invitation of Miguel Covarrubias, who had been living on the island. Upon arriving, Mr. Hirschfeld knew his life would never be the same. "The Balinese sun seemed to bleach out all color, leaving everything in pure line. The people became line drawings walking around," he

wrote of the experience. "It was in Bali that my attraction to drawing blossomed into an enduring love affair with line."

Regarding the impact of foreign travel and art on his work Mr. Hirschfeld notes, "I think it is no accident that rich, lush painting flourishes in the fog of Europe, while graphic art—from Egypt across Persia to India and all the way to the Pacific Islands—is influenced by the sun. ... I am much more influenced by the drawings of Harunobu, Utamaro and Hokusai than I am by the painters of the West."

In this way, Mr. Hirschfeld's style may be called distinctly American, a melting pot of international influences: the contemporary abstract spirit and Mexican graphic heritage of Covarrubias, the thin French line he discovered in Paris and found too in the work of American illustrator John Held Jr. (with whom he worked at MGM's publicity department in the late 1920s), the bolder drawing style displayed in the German journal *Simplicissimus*, as well as a love for the line and perspective of Japanese woodcuts he discovered as a boy in a book of Hokusai prints. Intuitively, he assimilated all of these influences, personalized them and transmuted the negative characteristics of the genre known as caricature into a joyful, life-affirming line. Not relying on the outline or profile of his subjects, like many of

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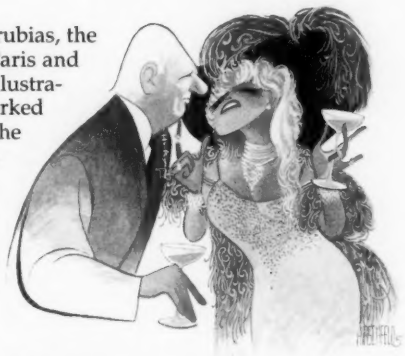

Philip Bosco as Niels Bohr in *Copenhagen* meets Claudia Shear as Mae West in *Dirty Blonde* in a drawing from 2000 focusing on current Broadway productions.

ECIP Program Expands to Include Clinical Medicine

BY SUSAN MORRIS

In a partnership between two U.S. national libraries, the National Library of Medicine (NLM) now participates in the Library of Congress's Electronic Cataloging in Publication (ECIP) program. Under the ECIP program, publishers' galleys are received for cataloging at the Library of Congress or NLM prior to publication and resulting cataloging data are returned electronically to the publisher. The publisher then includes the cataloging data in the published book, thereby facilitating book processing for libraries and book dealers.

As the U.S. national library for clinical medicine, the National Library of Medicine collects and catalogs materials in all areas of biomedicine and health care, as well as works on biomedical aspects of technology, the humanities, and the physical, life and social sciences. The NLM Cataloging Section has long been responsible for descriptive cataloging and assignment of MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) and NLM Classification for conventional Cataloging in Publication titles in the area of clinical medicine. Participating in the ECIP program was a natural next step for NLM, which is a member of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), a consortium organized to expand access to library collections by increasing the availability of standard bibliographic records that can be shared by all member institutions. The Library of Congress serves as the Secretariat of the PCC.

Catalogers from NLM received ECIP training at the Library of Congress in August, and the National Library of Medicine Cataloging Section received its first electronic galley for cataloging on Sept. 15. The galley was cataloged and assigned NLM subject headings (MeSH) and classification. The galley was forwarded electronically to the Library of Congress for assignment of Library of Congress Subject Headings and Library of Congress and Dewey classification. Staff in the Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication (CIP) Division then e-mailed the complete cataloging data to the publisher so that the data could be printed in the published book.

The Library of Congress is attempting to attract as many biomedical publishers as possible to be ECIP participants, and NLM will publicize the ECIP program among its various constituencies and publisher contacts. The Library of Congress is now routing electronic galleys in a fairly broad range of biomedical subjects to NLM, although NLM will receive CIP copies of the published books only in clinical medicine, with the Library of Congress continuing to receive CIP copies in other biomedical subject areas.

The CIP Program was established in the Library of Congress Cataloging Directorate in 1971. Publishers submit applications for CIP data, along with a galley and front matter, prior to publication of a title. CIP Division staff, catalogers, technicians and Decimal classifiers create a catalog record for the title according to the same standards used for cataloging of published materials, and the completed cataloging information is mailed to the publisher so that it can be printed in the published book. Upon publication of the book, the publisher submits a copy to the Cataloging in Publication Division to ensure that the data in the catalog record match the book as published. The Library's Cataloging Distribution Service distributes these catalog records as part of its MARC Distribution Service, making them available to libraries and library service vendors worldwide.

Established in March 1998, the ECIP program improves on conventional CIP processing by dramatically reducing turnaround time and eliminating paper handling and mailing costs. As of Sept. 30, 2000, 598 publishers had joined the ECIP program. During fiscal year 2000, a total of 3,804 ECIP galleys in all subject areas were cataloged. The Library of Congress hopes to recruit 1,000 participating publishers by the end of the calendar year.

For more information about the ECIP program, contact Oxana Horodecka, coordinator of electronic programs, Cataloging in Publication Division, Library of Congress, (202) 707-8665; fax: (202) 707-9798; e-mail: ohor@loc.gov. ◆

Ms. Morris is assistant to the director for cataloging.

The Role of Women

Globalization and Women in Muslim Societies

BY MARY-JANE DEEB

On Nov. 2 the African and Middle Eastern Division (AMED) and the Office of Scholarly Programs co-sponsored a symposium on "Globalization and Women in Muslim Societies." This was the third in a series on globalization in Muslim societies that began with a symposium on "Egypt and Globalization" in March, followed on Sept. 12 by a symposium on "Globalization and Identity in Muslim Societies."

Nasrine Gross addresses the group dressed in an Afghani outfit that covers all but her eyes, on a panel that included Marianna Attaway (center) and Jenny White.

Carolyn Brown, acting director for Area Studies, opened by talking about the importance of this series of symposia supported in part by the Rockefeller Foundation. She addressed the issue of globalization and its significance as a conference topic and spoke about the Islamic collection at the Library of Congress, the largest and most important in the United States.

The first panel, chaired by this writer, focused on trends and patterns of globalization and their impact on women throughout the Muslim world. Shireen Hunter, director of the Islam Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, presented an overview of globalization and how it is perceived today in the Muslim world. She maintained that Muslim societies worldwide were traditionally self-contained entities, each with its own "unity of culture." Today these societies feel they are being integrated into a larger, global framework, dominated by one powerful culture, namely, that of the United States. Many therefore reject what they fear is a thinly disguised type of "cultural imperialism" that could mean the end of their specific identities.

Gwendolyn Mikell, chair of the African Studies Program at Georgetown University, addressed the case of Muslim women in Africa and more particularly in Nigeria. She argued that in the past decade a duality emerged between religion and women's rights: While Islam dictated that "good Muslim women" behave modestly and refrain from publicly opposing men, international human rights organizations pressured those very women to struggle for their rights in marriage, child custody, political participation and employment. Globalization for Muslim women in Africa has meant getting involved in women's organizations around the world to address their own domestic problems.

Mahnaz Afkhami, president of the Women's Learning Partnership, a nongovernmental organization that works to empower women, presented the case of communication technology and its impact on Muslim women. In many Muslim societies, where women face some of the harshest gender-related laws, there now is a critical mass of educated women who are acting as intermediaries to raise consciousness and organize women at the grassroots against those laws, and they use new information technologies to inform and mobilize others.

The second panel, chaired by Prosser Gifford, director of Scholarly Programs, focused on the regional impact of globalization. The first speaker was Nasrine Gross, president of Kabultec, a small nongovernmental organization that raises money for education projects for women and children in Afghanistan. Ms. Gross donned a garment that allowed only her eyes to be seen behind a net. She was making the point that in Afghanistan today women have lost all their rights under the Taliban regime. Ms. Gross is the U.S. representative of NEGAR, a global nongovernmental organization headquartered in Paris, that is fighting for the rights of Afghan women, demonstrating how issues that were once regarded as local, are now part of a global agenda.

Ms. Gross was followed by Jenny White, associate professor of anthropology at Boston University, who talked about women in Turkey who decide to wear a veil. She described how wearing a veil had become an issue of identity and did not necessarily reflect a traditional outlook. According to Ms. White, these Turkish women are attempting to create a new identity by integrating traditional and modern ways of life.

The last speaker, Marina Ottaway, senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, talked about her research in Bosnia and Azerbaijan. She said that all women, including Muslim women in the former Soviet Union, officially have the same rights as men. Therefore, their plight is very different from that of Muslim women in other regions of the world. Economic globalization has impoverished some former communist societies and has politicized some religious identities. Muslim women in places such as Sarajevo are starting to wear the veil not as a symbol of religiousness, but more as a sign of political identity and political protest.

The next symposium in the series, on Dec. 7, is "Globalization and the Law in Muslim Societies." ◆

Ms. Deeb is the Arab-world area specialist in the African and Middle Eastern Division.

ALA Returns To Washington

Midwinter 2001 Schedule of Events at the Library of Congress

The American Library Association returns to the nation's capital next month to host its Midwinter 2001 conference. Library of Congress programs for ALA attendees are listed below and can also be found on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/ala**. Note that some programs require advance registration.

The Library of Congress Sales Shop will offer a variety of educational and gift items including books, cards, T-shirts, mugs, tote bags and posters during Midwinter ALA 2001. The shops are in the Thomas Jefferson (ground floor) and James Madison (first floor) buildings. ALA participants receive a 10 percent discount on all items when they display their badge. All major credit cards accepted. Sales Shop hours are 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday. The Madison Sales Shop will be closed on Saturday, Jan. 13. The Jefferson and Madison sales shops will be closed Sunday and Monday, Jan. 14-15. The Sales Shop will also be selling selected items at the Library's exhibition booth, No. 1628, during exhibit floor hours at the Washington Convention Center.

NOTE: All Library facilities, including reading rooms and exhibit areas, will be closed on Sunday, Jan. 14. On Monday, Jan. 15 (Martin Luther King Jr. Day), the Library will be closed to the public, with the exception of the Thomas Jefferson Building, which will be open only for viewing exhibitions, a tour of the "American Treasures" and "Jefferson's Library" exhibitions, and a presentation of selected rare materials from the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. Shuttle buses will be running between the Washington Convention Center and the Library of Congress. For more information, check bus schedules at each hotel and at the convention center.

Co-Hosted Events

Building the Virtual Reference Desk in a 24/7 World

Jan. 12, 1:30-5:30 p.m.
Coolidge Auditorium, ground floor, Thomas Jefferson Building

Two library leaders, the Library of Congress and OCLC, collaborate to host a stimulating symposium on digital reference. Join experts in the field of digital reference service to discuss the growing trend of remote access to library resources and the need to reexamine methods of delivering those resources to support a 24/7 online reference service. Light refreshments will be served during the symposium break. Admission is free. Register at **www.loc.gov/ala.**

Map and Chart Library Forum: Cooperative Map Cataloging

Jan. 13, 5:30-7 p.m.
Geography and Map Division, Room B01, James Madison Building

The Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress and the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) are co-hosting an ad hoc forum to discuss the cataloging and sharing of cartographic library records. This forum is open to all who have an interest in standardizing, cataloging and sharing these records. This forum may be continued or expanded in the future. Registration is requested (space limited to 50-60 participants): Contact either Barbara Story, (202) 707-8516, fax: (202) 707-8531, email: bsto@loc.gov or Andrea Tully, (202) 264-6760, fax: (202) 264-6144, email: tullyae@nima.mil.

Presentations

Digital Collections of the Library of Congress

Jan. 11, 12, 16, 12-1 p.m.
National Digital Library Learning Center, first floor, James Madison Building

Learn more about the National Digital Library (NDL) Program and the resources on the Library of Congress Web site (**www.loc.gov**). Participants will learn about the Library's Web site with a special emphasis on the American Memory online historical collections. No reservations required, but limited to 50 participants.

Dewey for Windows and Web Dewey in CORC

Jan. 12, 1-2 p.m.
National Digital Library Learning Center, first floor, James Madison Building

The Decimal Classification Division will sponsor an online presentation by Julianne Beall, assistant editor of the Dewey Decimal Classification. No reservations required. Space is limited to 45 attendees.

Preservation Reformatting at the Library of Congress

Jan. 12, 2:30-3:30 p.m.
National Digital Library Learning Center, first floor, James Madison Building

Shirley Liang, digital conversion specialist, Preservation Reformatting Division, will give a presentation on practices and techniques applied to the digitization of Garden and Forest, the first Library of Congress serial ever digitized in its entirety. For more information, consult **www.loc.gov/preserv/prd/gardfor/gfhome.html**. Limited to 50 participants. Reservations are required through an online reservation form at **www.loc.gov/ala**. Deadline for registration: Jan. 5.

The Prints and Photographs Online Catalog: A Demonstration

Jan. 12, 4-5 p.m.
National Digital Library Learning Center, first floor, James Madison Building

This presentation will include a demonstration on how to access the Prints and Photographs Online Catalog (PPOC) from the Library of Congress Home Page. Also included will be a look at PPOC's menu, searching procedures unique to PPOC and demonstration searches.

The Library of Congress Responds to *LC21: A Digital Strategy*

Jan. 13, 3-5 p.m.
Mumford Room, sixth floor, James Madison Building

The Library's Digital Futures Group will share with the library community its five-year Digital Futures Plan, including plans for implementing various recommendations contained in *LC21: A Digital Strategy for the Library of Congress*, a study commissioned by the Library of Congress from the National Research Council and released to the public last summer. Comments and suggestions from the library community will be actively solicited at this forum.

Recorded Sound and Moving Image Collections

Jan. 17, 1-3 p.m.
Pickford Theater, third floor, James Madison Building

Mary Bucknum and Mike Mashon will give ALA attendees a bird's eye view of the recorded sound and moving image collections of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division. This multimedia presentation will focus on current issues and challenges in preservation. Room capacity is limited to 66 attendees. Reservations are required through an online reservation form at **www.loc.gov/ala**.

Tours

Behind the Scenes of a Conservation Laboratory

Jan. 12, 11 a.m.-noon and 3-4 p.m.
James Madison Building, Room G38

The Conservation Division is offering tours of its laboratory to interested ALA participants. Learn more about the Library's Conservation laboratory and the most up-to-date methods of conserving print materials. Coordinated by Maria Nugent. Limited to 24 participants each tour. Reservations are required through an online reservation form at **www.loc.gov/ala**. Deadline for registration: Jan. 5.

National Library Service for the Blind & Physically Handicapped: A Digital Future

1-3 p.m., with a tour of the facility 3-4:15 p.m.
Taylor Street Annex (1291 Taylor Street, N.W.)

A special program and tour for ALA Midwinter participants addressing the National Library Service's progress in moving from analog to digital recordings of its books and magazines and development of a digital player and how this change will affect the network of cooperating libraries and the eligible blind and physically handicapped residents of the United States who use this program. Participants are responsible for their own transportation to the NLS facility and return to their hotel. Directions to the facility will be provided when a reservation is made to attend the program. Seating is limited. Reservations should be made directly to Stephen Prine, Head, Network Services Section at (202) 707-9245, fax (202) 707-0712, email at spri@loc.gov. Deadline for registration: January 3.

Geography and Map Division Tours

Geography and Map Division Reading Room, Room B01, James Madison Building
2-3 p.m. and 3:30-4:30 p.m.

Tours are limited to 40 participants each. Coordinator for tours: Ronald Grim. Reservations are required through an online reservation form at **www.loc.gov/ala**. Deadline for registration: Jan. 5.

Candlelight Tour (featuring a reference services presentation)

5-7 p.m.
Tour meets in the Visitors' Center, ground floor, Thomas Jefferson Building, 10 First St. S.E.

This one-hour tour exclusively for ALA participants will feature the grand Thomas Jefferson Building with its Italian Renaissance design details and decorative art. Highlights of the tour will include visits to rooms not part of the regular Library tour, such as the magnificent Members' Reading Room and the Librarian's Ceremonial Office. Following the tour, participants will have a unique opportunity to hear a special presentation in the spectacular Main Reading Room. Abby Yochelson, reference specialist in the Main Reading Room; Constance Carter, head of reference in the Science Reading Room; and Lyle Minter, head of reference in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room, will discuss reference support for researchers and the nation's libraries. Michelle Cadoree, science reference specialist, will provide information about the new Collaborative Digital Reference Service. Limited to 80 participants. Reservations are required through an online reservation form at **www.loc.gov/ala**.

Architectural Tours of the Thomas Jefferson Building

Jan. 12, 13 and 16, 9 a.m.
Tours start in the Visitors' Center, ground floor, Thomas Jefferson Building

Visit the Library of Congress and take a docent-led tour of the Thomas Jefferson Building. Tours cover the history, art, architecture and iconography of this magnificent building. Limited to 50 participants per tour. Reservations are required through an online reservation form at **www.loc.gov/ala**. Guided tours for the public are also available daily, Monday through Saturday. Call (202) 707-5458 for tour hours. Free brochures for self-guided tours are available in the Visitors' Center.

Exhibition Tours: American Treasures and Jefferson's Library

Jan. 15, 3-5 p.m.
Combined tour will meet in the American Treasures exhibition gallery, second floor, Thomas Jefferson Building

Have you ever wondered what the Library of Congress considers its most treasured collections? ALA participants will find the answer to that question during this tour of the "American Treasures" exhibition. Throughout his life, books were vital to Thomas Jefferson's education and well-being. Jefferson's library went through several stages, but it was always critically important to him. Although the broad scope of Jefferson's library was cause for criticism, Jefferson extolled the virtue of its broad sweep and established the principle of acquisition for the Library of Congress. The Library is now in the process of reconstructing Thomas Jefferson's Library as it was sold to Congress in 1815. Take this tour of Jefferson's Library and discover why he said, "I cannot live without books."

Irene Chambers, chief of the Interpretive Programs Office, will conduct both tours, followed by a presentation of selected rare materials by curatorial staff of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, in the Lessing J. Rosenwald Room.

U.S. Copyright Office Tour

Jan. 16, 10-11:30 a.m. and 2-3:30 p.m.
Jan. 17 10-11:30 a.m. and 2-3:30 p.m.
James Madison Building, Room 401

Get a behind-the-scenes look at the U.S. Copyright Office. This orientation will include an overview of the registration system, including online registration. Each tour is limited to 12 participants. Coordinator: Peter M. Vankevich (pmva@loc.gov), head of the Copyright Information Section. Reservations are required through an online reservation form at www.loc.gov/ala. Deadline for registration: Jan. 12.

Open Houses

Rare Book Open House

Jan. 12, 3-5 p.m.
Thomas Jefferson Building, Room 239

Thomas Jefferson's collection, the foundation for the Library of Congress, is the nucleus of this extraordinarily rich collection. Over the years, significant collections have been purchased or donated, building a resource for researchers encompassing nearly all eras and subjects. Today, there are more than 800,000 books, broadsides, pamphlets, theater playbills, title pages, prints, posters, photographs and medieval and Renaissance manuscripts in the division's collection. Take time during ALA to view these fascinating collections. No reservations required.

Federal Research Division

Jan. 16, 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m.
John Adams Building, Room 5282

ALA members who are U.S. government employees may be interested in visiting the Federal Research Division. FRD is the principal fee-for-service research and analysis arm of the Library of Congress and works exclusively with federal agencies. The division is a large user of the Library of Congress's foreign-language collections and offers its research services in more than 25 languages. Research staff members are skilled both in foreign languages and foreign area studies and produce directed research and analytical reports for a wide variety of federal agencies.

Area Studies International Collections Open Houses

All open houses: Jan. 16, 8:30 a.m.-5 p.m.

With collections today written in some 460 languages, the Area Studies divisions are the Library's threshold to the rest of the world. Take advantage of these Area Studies "Open-House" sessions to explore the foreign language resources and services at the Library that literally span the globe.

- **African and Middle Eastern Division Reading Room**
  Thomas Jefferson Building, Room 220

The African and Middle Eastern Division is a major world resource center for Africa, the Middle East, the Caucasus and Central Asia. It provides the only access point for Library collections in the vernacular languages of this region and assists in identifying related sources in Roman script and other formats or specializations.

- **European Division Reading Room**
  Thomas Jefferson Building, Room 250

The Library's holdings of books and other materials from many European countries are larger than those anywhere else in the world except in the countries themselves. Holdings are especially strong in history, language, literature, economics, government and politics, geography, law and the arts.

- **Asian Division Reading Room**
  Thomas Jefferson Building, Room 150

The Asian collections have grown to become one of the most accessible and comprehensive resources for Asian-language materials in the world. The collections embrace most subject fields, covering a range from the South Asian Subcontinent and Southeast Asia to China, Korea, and Japan. Learn how the Library acquires and provides materials from this region of the world.

- **Hispanic Division Reading Room**
  Thomas Jefferson Building, Room 205

The Hispanic Division is a center for the study of the cultures and societies of the Iberian Peninsula, Latin America, the Caribbean and other areas where Spanish and Portuguese influence has been significant. The Library's Spanish and Portuguese collections are among the finest in the world. Learn from specialists how the Division provides these materials for researchers and librarians. The Hispanic Reading Room is rich with decorative Spanish motifs and graced by the famous Portinari murals.

NOTE: Staff will be on hand to answer questions about the collections. Handouts will be available. Your conference badge is sufficient for entrance to all reading rooms; however, use of the collections will require a valid reader registration card, which can be obtained in the Madison Building, first floor.

Library of Congress Recruitment and Work Experiences

Recruiting for the Future

Washington Convention Center, Placement Center

Are you looking for a challenging job with excellent prospects? Then consider employment with the Library of Congress! Visit the Placement Center at the Washington Convention Center during Midwinter ALA 2001 to learn about jobs opportunities. No reservations required.

Library of Congress Individual Work Experiences

Jan. 11, 12, 13, 16

The Library of Congress Individual Work Experiences program is an opportunity to learn more about the work of the diverse staff at the Library. Participants may choose to "shadow" a Library staff member in one of the following areas: Library Administration, Acquisitions, Cataloging, Copyright Office, National Digital Library Program, Information Technology Services, Law Library, Local History and Genealogy Reading Room, Main Reading Room (Jan. 13 only), Specialized Reference and Reader Services and Preservation. Reservations are required through an online reservation form at **www.loc.gov/ala**. Deadline for registration: Dec. 29.

Training and Workshops

Program for Cooperative Cataloging: SACO Workshops

Dining Room A, sixth floor, James Madison Building

The Program for Cooperative Cataloging will sponsor two workshops. Reservations are required for both events. Limited to 50 participants. Deadline for registration: Dec. 29. Visit the PCC home page at **www.loc.gov/catdir/pcc** to register.

Jan. 12, 9 a.m.-noon

Patricia Fox, senior cataloger, Romance Languages Team, Social Sciences Cataloging Division, will teach a course on Subject Analysis and Proposing LC Subject Headings in Economics and Social Sciences.

Jan. 12, 1-4 p.m.

Elvirita Gildea and Emanuel Magro, team leader and senior cataloger on the Religion, Philosophy and Psychology Team, Social Sciences Cataloging Division, will teach a course on Subject Analysis and Proposing LC Subject Headings in Christianity and General Religion. ◆

Bell

continued from page 288

diate and extended family. "The family has continued to give to the Library over many generations," said Ms. Brannan.

Marvin Kranz, manuscript historian, displayed treasures from the Bell Family Papers and various other collections that reside in the Library's Manuscript Division. Leonard Bruno, curator of scientific collections in the Manuscript Division, treated the family to a sampling of the online Bell Family Papers collection.

"With the generous support of AT&T, the Library has been able to digitize a representative portion of the Bell Family Papers," said Mr. Bruno. The materials selected for digitization are reflective of Bell's creative processes, inventive genius and humanity.

The Bell Family Papers and the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collections are both available on the Library's Web site (**www.loc.gov**). For information on Alexander Graham Bell and Gilbert H. Grosvenor, visit the Library's new Web site for children and families, **www.americaslibrary.gov**. ◆

Ms. McCullers is on a detail to the Public Affairs Office.

Library of Congress Exhibit Booth Presentations

Visit the Library of Congress exhibition booth (No. 1628) at the Washington Convention Center. Continuing presentations will be offered daily in the "theater" (see schedule below) featuring the Library's newest Web site, America's Library (**www.americaslibrary.gov**); new collections in American Memory; Electronic Cataloging in Publication; the Collaborative Digital Reference Service; and more.

Saturday, January 13

Conservation Division staff will be on hand in the Library's exhibit booth to discuss conservation practices (10-11 a.m.).	
9 a.m.	National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped: Meeting the Need
9:30 a.m.	Electronic Cataloging in Publication
10 a.m.	Preservation Digital Reformatting: Digitizing Garden and Forest
10:30 a.m.	Resourceful Women: Researching American Women's History at the Library of Congress
11 a.m.	America's Library: Web Site for Kids and Families and the Center for the Book Theme: Telling America's Story
11:30 a.m.	Collaborative Digital Reference Service
noon	Online Americana: American Memory Historical Collections
12:30 p.m.	The Learning Page: American Memory Resources for Teachers and Media Specialists
1 p.m.	Blueprint for a Digital Library
1:30 p.m.	Sharing Our Images with the World: Obtaining Images for the Collections
2 p.m.	FEDLINK: New Vendor Update
2:30 p.m.	Artists, Authors and Copyright
3 p.m.	Classification Web: Online Access to LC Classification
3:30 p.m.	Cataloging Distribution Service: Cataloger's Desktop and Classification Plus
4 p.m.	Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) Proposals
4:30 p.m.	LC/Octavo: Digital Editions of Rare Books

Sunday, January 14

9 a.m.	Artists, Authors and Copyright
9:30 a.m.	Genealogical Research at the Library of Congress
10 a.m.	National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped: Meeting the Need
10:30 a.m.	America's Library: Web Site for Kids and Families and the Center for the Book Theme: Telling America's Story
11 a.m.	Issues in Web Preservation
11:30 a.m.	Collaborative Digital Reference Service
noon	Online Americana: American Memory Historical Collections
12:30 p.m.	The Learning Page: American Memory Resources for Teachers and Media Specialists
1 p.m.	Meeting of Frontiers: A Russian-American Digital Library Partnership
1:30 p.m.	Sharing Our Images with the World: Obtaining Images for the Collections
2 p.m.	FEDLINK: New Vendor Update
2:30 p.m.	Classification Web: Online Access to LC Classification (Testers' Orientation)
3 p.m.	Cataloging Distribution Service: Cataloger's Desktop and Classification Plus
3:30 p.m.	The Prints and Photographs Online Catalog: A Demonstration

Monday, January 15

9 a.m.	Portal to the World: Presentation of Area Studies Collections
9:30 a.m.	BeCites+ Demonstration
10 a.m.	Digital Preservation Prototype for the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center
10:30 a.m.	America's Library: Web Site for Kids and Families and the Center for the Book Theme: Telling America's Story
11 a.m.	LC CORC Initiative
11:30 a.m.	Collaborative Digital Reference Service
noon	Online Americana: The American Memory Historical Collections
12:30 p.m.	Presenting World Treasures: Onsite and Online
1 p.m.	Electronic Cataloging in Publication
1:30 p.m.	Sharing our Images with the World: Obtaining Images for the Collections
2 p.m.	Online Cartographic Material from the Library of Congress
2:30 p.m.	Classification Web: Online Access to LC Classification
3:00 p.m.	Cataloging Distribution Service: Cataloger's Desktop and Classification Plus
3:30 p.m.	Cataloging Distribution Service: From LC to your Library-Bibliographic and Cataloging Tools ◆

Musical Acquisitions

Nicolas Slonimsky Collection

BY ROBERT SALADINI

The Library has acquired a large archives of the works of the important American conductor, composer, musicologist and accretion lexicographer Nicolas Slonimsky (1894-1995). The papers, which comprise both printed and manuscript music, programs, writings, correspondence, a large musicians' biographical file, recordings and other formats, were given to the Library in 1999 by Electra Yourke, Slonimsky's daughter. They join a significant number of materials that Slonimsky himself had given to the Library in 1969. The collection includes materials collected by Mr. Slonimsky throughout his lifetime that document various facets of his illustrious career.

Nicolas Slonimsky, a self-described "failed wunderkind," was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, on April 27, 1894, into a notable family of Russian intellectuals. His earliest piano teacher was his aunt Isabelle Vengerova. Later he studied at the St. Petersburg Conservatory with Vasili Kalafati and Maximilian Steinberg, both of whom were pupils of Nicolai Rimsky-Korsakov. After the Russian Revolution, Slonimsky took some composition lessons with Reinhold Glière in Kiev and later, in Paris, became secretary and assistant to Serge Koussevitzky.

In 1923 Nicolas Slonimsky came to the United States, where he studied composition with Selim Palmgren and Albert Coates at the Eastman School of Music. He wrote articles about music for various publications and, in Boston, conducted the Pierian Sodality at Harvard University (1927-29) and the Apollo Chorus (1928-30). In 1927 he organized the Chamber Orchestra of Boston and gave the first performances of works by Charles Ives, Edgar Varèse, Henry Cowell and others. In 1945-47 he became lecturer in Slavonic languages and literature at Harvard University. He later moved to Los Angeles where he taught at UCLA in 1964-67.

Among his musical compositions are *Studies in Black and White* for piano (1928); a song cycle, *Gravestones*, set to texts from tombstones in an old cemetery in Hancock, N.H. (1945); and *Minitudes*, a collection of piano pieces (1971-77). His only orchestral work is *My Toy Balloon* (1942), a set of variations on a Brazilian song, which calls for the explosion of 100 colored balloons at the climax.

In 1947 he published *Thesaurus of Scales and Melodic Patterns* (1947), an inventory of tonal combinations, and Music Since 1900, a chronology of musical events (1937; 4th edition 1971; supplement 1986). He became editor of *Thompson's International Cyclopedia of Music and Musicians* (4th to 8th editions; 1946-48) and of *Baker's Biographical Dictionary of Musicians* (1958, 1978, 1984, 1991). In 1988 both *Perfect Pitch*, his autobiography, and *Lectionary of Music*, a compendium of articles on music, appeared. Among his other writings are *Music in Latin America* (1945), *The Road to Music* (1948), *Lexicon of Musical Invective* (1952) and numerous encyclopedia articles.

The Nicolas Slonimsky Collection, some 354 containers and nearly 118,600 items, contains both manuscript and printed music by Slonimsky and others, programs, reviews, photographs, some Soviet materials and a large collection of research materials for his lexicographical work and assorted writings. In addition, there is correspondence from many of the 20th century's musical luminaries, such as Milton Babbitt, Samuel Barber, Leonard Bernstein, Benjamin Britten, John Cage, Aaron Copland, George Gershwin and Charles Ives.

The collection is available for use by researchers in the Performing Arts Reading Room in the Madison Building, 101 Independence Ave. S.E. ◆

Mr. Saladini is a music specialist in the Music Division.

Arnold T. Schwab Archives

BY ROBERT SALADINI

The Library has acquired the Arnold T. Schwab Collection, an archives of materials related to the life and work of Marian Nevins MacDowell, wife of composer Edward MacDowell (1860-1908) and founder of the MacDowell Colony in Peterborough, N.H. The collection was given to the Library by Arnold T. Schwab of Westminster, Calif.; it reflects Mr. Schwab's longtime interest in the MacDowell legacy. The Schwab gift joins the Music Division's "Edward and Marian MacDowell Collection" and the Manuscript Division's "Marian MacDowell" and "MacDowell Colony" collections, thereby making the Library of Congress the foremost center for study of the lives of these two important icons of American cultural history.

Mr. Schwab developed an interest in the MacDowells in the 1960s, when he was working on a biography of the critic James G. Huneker, a great admirer of Edward MacDowell's music. He eventually gained access to the MacDowell papers and continued to collect letters and reminiscences about Mrs. MacDowell through the years. Because of his involvement with other writing projects, however, Mr. Schwab never was able to write the biography that he had planned.

"I decided, painfully, to give up the material so that I would be sure it would be preserved in what was already the largest public collection of MacDowelliana for the convenient use of some younger scholar who would have the energy to do what I wanted to do," wrote Mr. Schwab recently.

Marian Griswold Nevins, who was born in 1857, was an accomplished pianist when she met Edward MacDowell in Germany, where she had intended to study with Clara Schumann, wife of composer Robert Schumann. Instead, Nevins began her

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Bicentennial Background

Of Time Capsules, Cornerstones and Closet Safes

BY JOHN Y. COLE

One of the final Bicentennial events this year will be the placement of the Bicentennial Time Capsule in a safe in the Librarian's ceremonial office in the Jefferson Building (the office of Librarians of Congress from 1897 until 1980, when the office was moved to the Madison Building.) The time capsule (see story, page 308) will contain items provided and suggested by Library of Congress staff that reflect daily life at the institution during its Bicentennial year. This Dec. 20 ceremony recalls two intriguing but never fully explained episodes in the Library's history: an 1890 Jefferson Building "time capsule" hastily buried in a cornerstone that was laid without ceremony, and a surprising discovery made in the closet safe in 1975 by Librarian Daniel J. Boorstin.

The Hurried Burial of the 1890 Time Capsule

After years of delay, construction of the Jefferson Building rapidly picked up speed after March 2, 1889, when Congress approved a $6 million plan proposed by the man it had placed in charge, Brig. Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, chief of the Army Corps of Engineers. In fact, it turned out that Gen. Casey and his chief assistant, Bernard Green, moved too fast for Congress when it came to a proper cornerstone inscription and ceremony.

Contemporary documents about the building's history had been carefully chosen for placement in the cornerstone, which was to be the ground level granite stone in the northeast corner. The documents, to be enclosed in "a hermetically sealed copper box," included Librarian of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford's *Annual Reports* for 1872 and 1888, Gen. Casey's *Annual Reports* for 1888 and 1889, two construction photographs, a detailed legislative history of the building and *The American Almanac* for 1889.

The Jefferson Building cornerstone was laid at 3:00 p.m. on Aug. 28, 1890. It was a momentous, if hurried occasion, for a separate building symbolized a new, national future for the Library. This is why the documentation of the building is highlighted in the 1890 "time capsule." Moreover, in 1890 the Library had only 40 employees, which in fact was a significant expansion from its seven employees in 1864 when Ainsworth Rand Spofford became Librarian of Congress. Unlike 2000, when the Library staff numbers approximately 4,300, in 1890 there were not many staff activities to document in a "time capsule."

On May 17, 1890, a Joint Resolution was introduced in Congress that called for "suitable" cornerstone-laying ceremonies, supported by an appropriation of $2,000 "or so much thereof as may be necessary," and an invitation to "the Grand Master of Masons in and for the District of Columbia, or this Masonic jurisdiction" to participate in the ceremony. The resolution was tabled, however, possibly because of the plan to include the Masons in the event. Three months later, it suddenly became necessary to lay the cornerstone without any ceremony "to avoid serious delay in construction." So at the last minute, four newspapers (the Aug. 27, 1890, *Washington Evening Star* and the Aug. 28, 1890, issues of the *Washington Post*, the *New York Tribune* and the *New York World*) were added to the copper box. It was sealed, quickly enclosed in the granite cornerstone, a photograph was snapped, and that was it—no ceremony and, in fact, no inscription. On Jan. 16, 1952, more than 61 years later, the date was inscribed on the outside of the stone: Aug. 28, 1890 (see *Information Bulletin*, Aug., 25, 1952).

Revealed Secrets of the Librarian's Closet Safe

Surveying his ornate Jefferson Building office after becoming Librarian of Congress in 1975, Dr. Boorstin spotted a large package on one of the shelves of the walk-in closet safe. About the size of a shoe box, the package was wrapped in dusty brown paper and tied with faded tape. On the package someone had written "To be opened only by the Librarian of Congress." Inside was a leather box that Dr. Boorstin opened with a key that was tied to the handle. Inside the box was a smaller container of blue cardboard with a handwritten label: "Contents of the President's pockets on the night of April 14, 1865." The president of course was Abraham Lincoln and the label was correct. Dr. Boorstin reopened the box at a press conference on Feb. 12, 1976, and the contents went on display alongside other items from the Library's Lincoln collection, including the Gettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural Address.

The blue cardboard container in the Librarian's safe contained two pairs of spectacles and a lens polisher; a pocketknife, a watch fob, a linen handkerchief and a brown leather wallet containing a $5 Confederate note and nine newspaper clippings, including several favorable to the president and his policies. Given to Lincoln's son, Robert Todd Lincoln, after the president's death, these everyday items were kept in the Lincoln family for more than 70 years. They came to the Library in 1937 as part of the generous bequest of Lincoln's granddaughter Mary Lincoln Isham that included several books and daguerreotypes, a silver inkstand and Mary Todd Lincoln's seed pearl necklace and matching bracelets. It is not clear why Librarians of Congress Herbert Putnam (1899-1939), Archibald MacLeish (1939-1944), Luther H. Evans (1945-1953) and L. Quincy Mumford (1954-1974) never opened the package, leaving it to Dr. Boorstin to put the items on public display. It is clear, however, that today the contents of Lincoln's pockets on the night he died are among the most popular items on display in the "American Treasures of the Library of Congress" exhibition in the Jefferson Building. (Some of these items are on loan to the Smithsonian Institution until the end of April.) ◆

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book and co-chair of the Bicentennial Steering Committee.

On Feb. 12, 1976, Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin opens the package in the Librarian's safe containing the contents of Lincoln's pockets on the night he died.

National Libraries

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cultural and historical significance to countries with shared histories.

Alix Chevallier, of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France, discussed "Biblioteca Universalis," a pilot project established by 13 national libraries to identify digitized materials on their Web sites that relate to the topic "exchange among people," as people from one country have traveled, immigrated or migrated elsewhere. The idea is to create a universal Web site that will be important to scholars.

Mr. Tabb issued a call last spring for inventories of digital projects on the topic and received descriptions from the national libraries of Canada, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, the National Diet Library of Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland.

Discussed in detail during the last day of the symposium were collaborative projects that the Library is undertaking with the Russian State Library and the National Library of Russia and with Spain. Representatives from national libraries in Portugal, Japan, Norway, China and Italy discussed their digital libraries.

Laura Campbell, the Library of Congress's associate librarian for strategic initiatives, briefly discussed the National Digital Library Program and its collaboration with 36 other libraries to digitize collections of historic and cultural importance in America. She and Mr. Tabb then called on all the international visitors to describe potential areas for collaboration among national libraries.

Having heard all of their ideas, Dr. Billington said it is important for the libraries of the world to identify what they have in common in the way of uniform standards, best practices, fair-use solutions to copyright regulations and digital projects so they do not duplicate efforts. He encouraged libraries "to go deep into their own cultures" and to consider digitizing materials that document parallel histories with other countries. He suggested migrations and the roles of minorities as sample topics.

The Librarian suggested libraries begin with small projects, get feedback from users as they go along and demonstrate success with test projects in order to secure funding for larger projects.

"It is very important for national libraries to take the lead with this initiative, which has the potential to increase international understanding," Dr. Billington said, emphasizing that access to such digital sites should be free. ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newsletter. Ms. Arcaro is on a detail to* The Gazette *office.*

Conservation Corner

'Reminding the Future'

By YVONNE FRENCH

"Conservation work usually focuses on preserving our link to the past, but in this case it is our link to the future that we want to preserve," said Senior Rare Book Conservator Terry Boone, whose conservation specialty is understanding the way materials age.

As part of the commemoration of the Library's Bicentennial, a collection of artifacts that capture the texture of life in 2000 at the Library of Congress will be preserved and secured in a time capsule to be retrieved and opened on April 24, 2100, the tricentennial of the Library.

"It is our intention to collect artifacts from the staff that will provide a reflection of the work, the language, activities, preoccupations and milestones of our daily lives and, for those who open it, a glimpse of our life and times," said Elizabeth Wulkan, Bicentennial Time Capsule Committee co-chair.

The contents of the time capsule fall into four general areas:

- "Celebrating the Day," which includes items from the April 24 Bicentennial celebration, such as the Bicentennial commemorative coins, commemorative stamp, the Library of Congress flag, a piece of copper from the dome of the Thomas Jefferson Building and posters;
- "Daily Life," which includes tools of daily work such as a staff identification card, a wallet card stating the Library's mission and values, reference questions from each reading room, as well as commuting necessities, including a map of the Metrorail system, fare schedule and fare card;.
- "Ways and Means," which includes a comprehensive two-volume set of Library of Congress forms compiled by the Records Management Unit, including a carpool permit and application, a vacancy announcement and current collective bargaining unit agreements; and
- "Library Lifestyles," which includes seeds or blossoms from the American dogwood trees on the grounds of the Capitol, an exhibition catalog and newsletters including this publication and the final 1999 copy of the staff newsletter, the *Gazette*.

Marita Clance

The Library of Congress's Bicentennial time capsule was dedicated on Dec. 20 during a ceremony in the Jefferson Building.

Said Mike Handy, Bicentennial Time Capsule Committee co-chair "The capsule will provide future librarians with a glimpse into the character of our staff. It will include an official copy of the complete list of suggestions from which the final contents for the time capsule were selected."

Ms. Boone observed that when the committee narrowed the list of what would go into the capsule, members had to look at the medium — the material upon which things are transcribed. For example, machine-readable media such as a CD or computer disk or videotape were, for the most part, eliminated because playback equipment probably will not be available in 2100.

"We have to make sure it is still going to be decipherable without additional equipment, and we cannot guarantee that the media will survive, so we're brought back around the loop to paper, photographs and books." said Ms. Boone.

However, a two-CD ROM set, "Catalogers Desktop" *will* be enclosed in the time capsule. This raises a panoply of conservation issues. In the sealed environment of the capsule, the off-gassing caused by degradation of the plastic CD or the low-grade plastic ID and wallet cards could cause the Bicentennial commemorative coins to pit or corrode the copper from the Jefferson building roof.

Therefore, the conservator will create a capsule within the capsule by placing the CD, ID badge, wallet card and other objects that may compromise the environment into a plastic and foil envelope to shield other objects from the harmful effects of any gases they may emit through the years. The coins, too, will be wrapped in antitarnish cloth and placed in a foil and plastic bag as extra insurance.

For those paper items not created with an alkaline buffer, another level of conservation protection will be achieved through deacidification with a nonaqueous spray that neutralizes acid in paper and leaves an alkaline re-

serve, thereby prolonging the life of a book up to 300 percent, as proven in tests conducted by the Conservation Division's Research and Testing Laboratory.

Said Preservation Director Mark Roosa, "The capsule by its very nature is also an encapsulation of state-of-the-art conservation methods."

Aside from what will go into the capsule, Ms. Boone also studied which type of container and sealing methods would survive for a minimum of 100 years. The 16-by-28-inch capsule will be placed into a safety vault in the Librarian's Ceremonial Office in the Thomas Jefferson Building.

In the past, many time capsules were placed underground, in cornerstones or in the walls of buildings. Often, they were made of copper panels soldered together with a silver-lead compound and a lid welded on with a blowtorch. The solder broke down and moisture and atmospheric pollutants seeped in, harming the contents.

The specifications developed by Ms. Boone include a seamless stainless-steel container with a lid that screws on with an o-ring gasket to achieve an air-tight seal. "We chose not to weld it shut because it can heat the capsule's contents," she said. A final seal of silicon or wax will be applied and the container will be engraved with identification markings and opening instructions.

Before sealing and interment, the conservator, with the help of Architect of the Capitol staff, will displace the oxygen — which causes things to deteriorate — in the container with an inert gas such as argon or nitrogen, the same system used to preserve the nation's founding documents.

Silent in its vault as the century waxes and wanes, the capsule, called "Reminding the Future," will leave it to future librarians and conservators to determine just how old fashioned or newfangled we were at the Library's Bicentennial. ◆

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Hirschfeld
continued from page 300

his early contemporaries, he translates the action of the whole body into drawings by employing a varied palette of graphic symbols (including his daughter's name, Nina, which he began hiding within his work in 1945).

Mr. Hirschfeld has never limited himself to only personalities. In a series of lithographs from the 1930s, he tackled broader satiric subjects, often with political overtones. George Grosz recognized Al Hirschfeld's talent and wrote an appreciation for a 1938 exhibition catalog, "[Hirschfeld's] satire remains graphic where a lesser talent would have produced a mere literary footnote. The people in these prints, and their milieu, are fitted into a satiric pattern, which owes nothing to political bias or a transiently fashionable irritation with well-entrenched smugness. He has solved his problems well, and, by means at once simple and astonishingly adroit, has known how to avoid both sentimentality and cleverness."

Mr. Hirschfeld realized "that there is a vast difference between drawings of political significance and drawings of social significance. The political drawing, by its very nature, becomes an instrument of propaganda. ... The socially significant drawing reflects the personal truth of the artist." He supplied political work and covers to *New Masses*, the Left's most articulate magazine, and to *Americana*, a satiric magazine he edited with Alexander King. During the 1940s, *American Mercury* covers regularly featured Hirschfeld paintings of political figures, such as the portraits of Adm. Chester Nimitz (p. 298) and commentator Walter Lippmann.

Many of Mr. Hirschfeld's closest friends are writers, and he has spent a lifetime among journalists. His approach to art is very similar. For an "assignment," whether for a newspaper illustration or some other project, he records preliminary ideas and designs in his sketchbook. He then returns to his studio to translate those initial impressions into works that capture the character of his subject without editorializing. Mr. Hirschfeld doesn't judge, he doesn't comment, he simply presents the world as seen through his eyes. He works with no formulas—save his own graphic brilliance—no procedures or protocols, and is still captivated by how a drawing might turn out. "The problem of placing the right line in the right place has absorbed all of my interests across these many years," says Mr. Hirschfeld. "I am still enchanted when an unaccountable line describes and communicates the inexplicable." ◆

Mr. Leopold is an independent curator and Al Hirschfeld's archivist.

Schwab
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study with MacDowell and eventually married him. After spending time in Europe, the couple returned to the United States settling first in Boston and then in New York, where Edward MacDowell joined the faculty of Columbia University to establish its music department. Edward MacDowell was considered to be the most prominent and internationally recognized American composer of the era.

In 1896, the MacDowells bought a 75-acre farm in Peterborough, N.H., a place that they hoped would be a source of inspiration for the composer. A decline in Edward MacDowell's health, however, prompted them to transform the farm into a place where creative artists could find freedom to concentrate on their work—a goal that would consume Marian MacDowell until her death in 1956.

Included in the collection is an important assemblage of correspondence both to and from Edward and Marian MacDowell, reminiscences of Marian Nevins MacDowell by some of her friends and MacDowell Colonists, photographs and a large number of related materials.

Arnold T. Schwab, who was born in Los Angeles in 1922, received his A.B. from the University of California at Los Angeles, and his master's and doctorate degrees from Harvard University. For most of his career, he was professor of English at California State University, Long Beach; he retired in 1980. Mr. Schwab is the author of numerous scholarly articles, lectures and poems. He has also written several articles on Edward and Marian MacDowell and the MacDowell Colony.

The collection, comprising approximately 19,000 items, is available to researchers in the Performing Arts Reading Room in the Library's James Madison Building, located at 101 Independence Ave. S.E. ◆

News from the Center for the Book

W.Va. Center for the Book Approved

The Library of Congress has approved a proposal from the West Virginia Library Commission for the creation of a West Virginia Center for the Book that will be affiliated with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.

"This is a welcome development," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. "We look forward to working with West Virginia's community of the book on many grassroots projects, beginning with a West Virginia literary map for use in schools, libraries and in promoting cultural tourism." The West Virginia center will be the national center's 41st state affiliate in a reading and literacy promotion network that also includes the District of Columbia.

"The West Virginia Library Commission sees the new West Virginia Center for the Book as a great opportunity for expanding our efforts to recognize West Virginia's rich literary heritage," said Commission Executive Director David M. Price. "We also will focus on improved literacy for our citizens and increased support for the literary arts throughout West Virginia."

The advisory board for the new center will include representatives of the Library Commission, the West Virginia Humanities Council, authors, librarians, book sellers, publishers, scholars, corporate sponsors and others interested in promoting books and the literary arts. The West Virginia Center for the Book will be supported by grants, donations and in-kind services. The Library Commission will serve as its home, contribute the services of the coordinator and provide clerical assistance and publications support.

Each affiliated state center for the book works closely with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress to promote books, reading, literacy and libraries. Once approved, the affiliation lasts three years, and state centers must formally request each three-year renewal. For further information, consult the Center for the Book's Web site at **www.loc.gov/loc/cfbook**.

For further information about the West Virginia Center for the Book, contact Jennifer A. Soule, Adult and Senior Services Coordinator, W.Va. Library Commission, 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East, Charleston, WV 25305; telephone (304) 558-3978, ext. 343; e-mail: souleja@wvlc.lib.wv.us.

Texas Book Festival

Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole participated in the fifth annual Texas Book Festival, which was held in Austin on Nov. 10-12. Texas's first lady, Laura Bush, a former school librarian and festival founder, greeted guests at the opening banquet, reminding them that they were part of America's "democracy of reading." Mrs. Bush emphasized that all proceeds from the Texas Book Festival, now one of the largest literary events in the country, benefit the public libraries of Texas. The first four festivals awarded nearly $890,000 in grants to 325 libraries throughout the state. The 2000 festival showcased more than 140 authors who gave pre-

John Y. Cole

Books & Beyond: Theodore Zeldin Visits the Library

British historian Theodore Zeldin (center), featured speaker at the Center for the Book's "Books & Beyond " program on Sept. 28, talked with panelists Judi Moore Latta, professor and acting chair of the Department of Radio, TV and Film at Howard University, and Murray Horwitz, vice president of cultural programming for National Public Radio. They were joined by Michael Kahn, artistic director of the Shakespeare Theatre, for a conversation about Mr. Zeldin's new book, *Conversation* (Hidden-Spring, 2000). Best known in the United States as the author of *An Intimate History of Humanity* (HarperCollins, 1995), Mr. Zeldin is a fellow and former dean of St. Anthony's College, Oxford, and a member of the BBC Brains Trust, the British Academy and the European Academy.

☆Texas Book Festival
November 10-12, 2000 ★ Austin
BENEFITING TEXAS PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND CELEBRATING BOOKS, READING, & TEXAS' RICH LITERARY HERITAGE
Laura Bush, Texas First Lady, Honorary Chairman

sentations or took part in panel discussions in the state capitol building (including the chambers of the House of Representatives and the Senate) and its extension. Outside the building, a book fair featured 92 exhibitors and special tents for book signings by authors of adult and children's books, poetry readings and musical entertainment.

The Texas Center for the Book at the Dallas Public Library was one of the exhibitors. At the booth, Texas Center for the Book coordinator Gail Bialas distributed Texas Center posters and promoted its projects, especially Letters About Literature, which invites students to write essays about their favorite books. She also held periodic drawings for a book about Texas history or literature.

John Y. Cole

Books & Beyond: Harold Bloom

Author and scholar Harold Bloom, Sterling Professor of Humanities at Yale, discussed his latest book, How to Read and Why, on June 28 as part of the Center for the Book's "Books & Beyond" author series. The audience included many of his former students, including the National Digital Library's Pam Roper Wagner.

Maurvene D. Williams

'New York Is Book Country' Book Fair and Public Readings On Sept. 24

Maurvene D. Williams

Maurvene D. Williams

For the 11th consecutive year, the Center for the Book participated in "New York Is Book Country," one of the nation's largest and busiest book fairs. More than 200,000 book lovers attended the fair, held on Sept. 24 on Fifth Avenue between 48th and 57th streets. The center, represented by Program Officer Maurvene D. Williams, shared an exhibit booth with Friends of Libraries U.S.A. In addition to distributing bookmarks and information about the Library of Congress and the Center for the Book, the major activity was a "Building a Nation of Readers Readathon" for young fair goers. More than 100 youngsters, often assisted by friends, parents or care givers, stepped up to the podium to read a selection from a handy notebook prepared for the occasion. ◆

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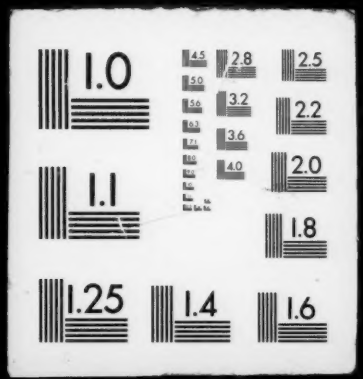
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